

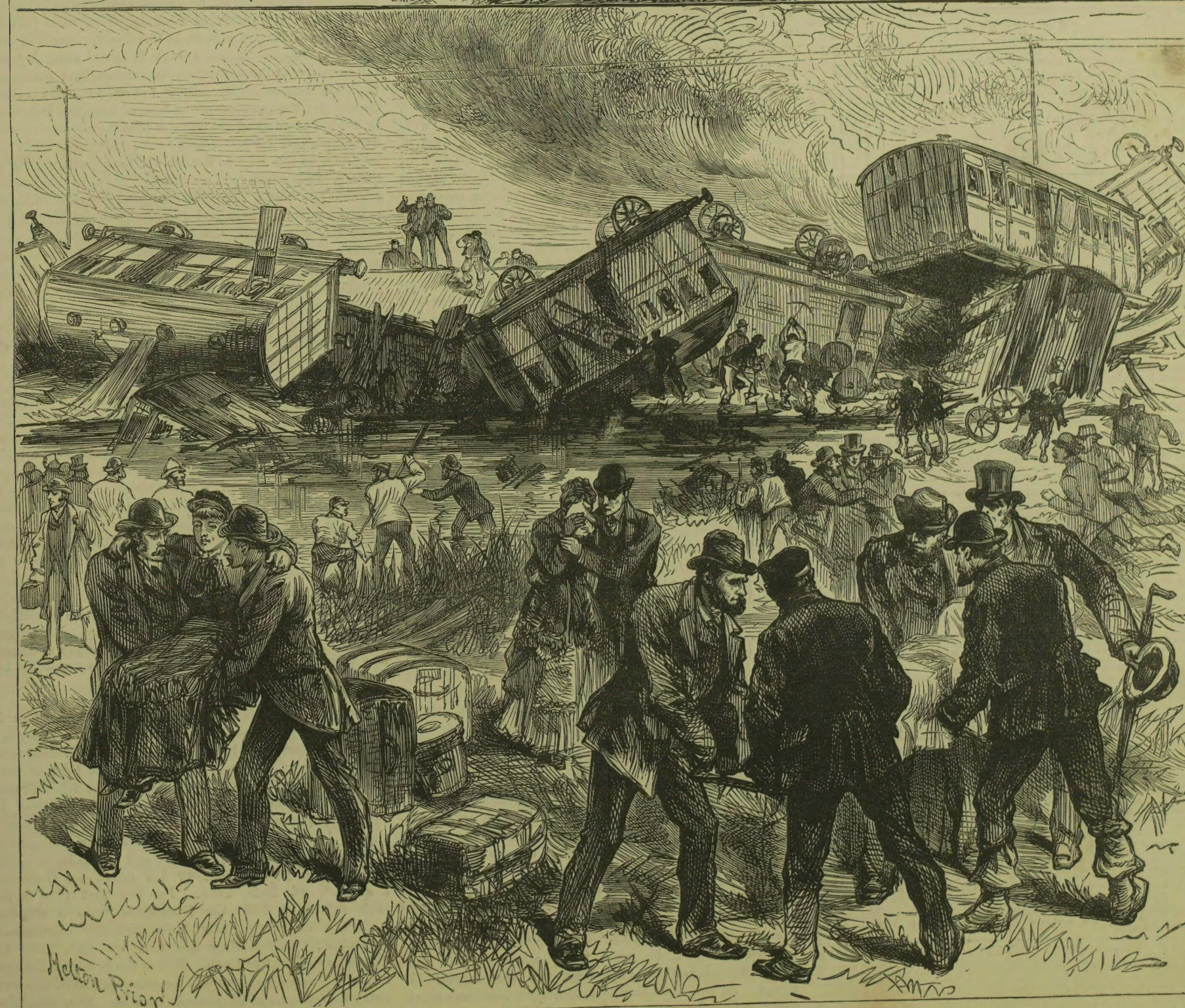
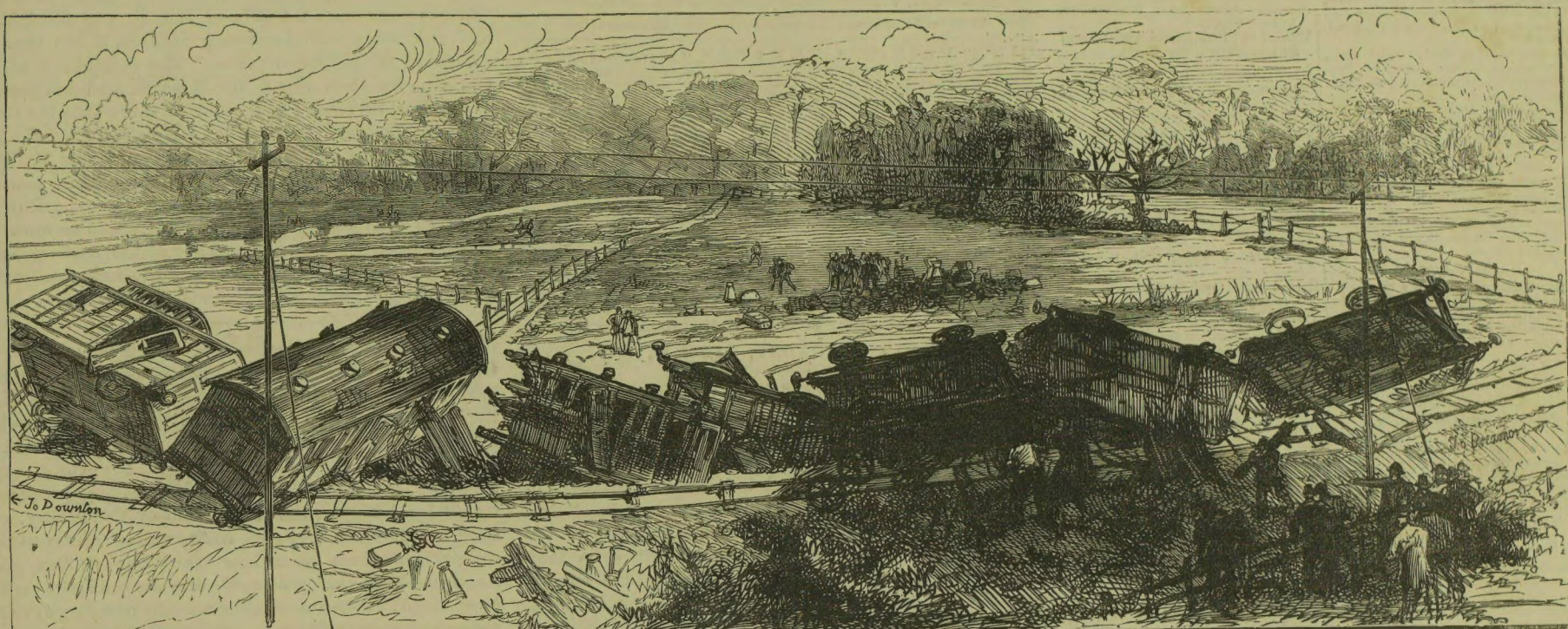
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2356.—VOL. LXXXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



1. Wreck of the Train.

2. Rescue of Surviving Passengers.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DOWNTON, NEAR SALISBURY.



BIRTHS.

On April 27, at Batavia, the wife of Thomas Pryce, of a daughter.  
On April 21, at 163, Calle General Lafuente, Lima, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dawson, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st ult., at the Cathedral, Spanish Town, Jamaica, by the Rev. H. Little, Griffith N. Cox, Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., The Hope, St. Andrew, eldest son of Nathaniel Cox, of Liverpool, to Rose Helen (Nelly), second daughter of W. B. Edridge, now on the retired list of the Commissariat and Transport Department.

On the 3rd inst., at Kelly, Wemyss Bay, by the Rev. Dr. Gould, Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, Maxwell Church, Glasgow, James Edward Stoddart, Clyde Lead Works, Glasgow, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Dr. James Young, of Kelly and Durris.

On the 19th ult., at the church of the Franciscan Convent, Santa Cruz, Tenerife, by the Rev. Canon Silverio Alonso and the Rev. José Mora, Placida, eldest daughter of John H. Edwards, of Tenerife, to Juan de Torres y Leon-Huerta, of Icod, in same island.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

First Sunday after Trinity. Hospital Sunday.

Morning Lessons: Josh. iii. 7-iv. 15; John xxi. Evening Lessons: Josh. v. 13-vi. 21, or xxiv. 1. Pet. i. 1-22.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Prebendary Moore; 3.15 p.m., Prebendary Whittington; 7 p.m., Rev. W. G. Abbott.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Dean of Windsor; 3 p.m., Archdeacon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Capel Cure.

St. James's, noon.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. R. Appleton; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Curteis, Boyle Lecture.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Sheppard, Sub-Dean.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Moon's last quarter, 2.34 p.m.

University College Hospital, Jubilee Meeting at Mansion House, 3 p.m.

British Museum, South Kensington, Swiney Lecture, 4 p.m. (Dr. R. Traquair on Amphibia and Reptiles, especially Fossil Forms); and on Wednesday and Friday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Cambridge Commencement.

West London Hospital, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.

Saerborne and South of England Agricultural Show (two days).

Windsor and Newton Races.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Training College for Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb, Ealing, bazaar at Knightsbridge (three days).

Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m.

Captain Claude Buckle on Sir W. Thomson's Sounding Machine.

Meteorological Society, 8 p.m.

Norfolk Agricultural Association, Lynn (two days).

Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society Show (three days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m.

Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m., Mr. G. J. Romanes on Instinct.

Colonial Institute, anniversary.

Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.

Royal Mersey Yacht Club Regatta (two days).

Races: Derby and Hampton.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

Philological Society, 8 p.m., Mr. J. Lecky on Modern Irish Sounds.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel E. Maitland on the Heavy Guns of 1884).

Levee to be held by the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards at 1 p.m.

Historical Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy of Music, Students' Concert, St. James's Hall, 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Longest day.

Scottish Gathering in aid of the Scottish Societies, Stamford-bridge.

Cab-Drivers' Benevolent Association, festival dinner—Lord Rosebery in the chair.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 0.10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
June 1	29.833	51.8	40.7	68	0-10	65.2	41.1	NNE. ESW.	Miles.	In.	
2	29.584	56.6	44.3	66	5	68.6	43.9	S. SE. E.	267	0.000	
3	29.570	55.7	45.4	70	10	62.2	48.1	NE. E.	326	0.005	
4	29.751	53.0	48.6	86	10	59.2	50.3	NE. N. NW. W.	135	1.10	
5	29.781	51.5	48.0	89	10	61.2	49.2	SW. NW. W.	125	0.860	
6	29.688	49.2	48.2	97	10	58.5	47.9	W. SW.	121	0.890	
7	29.569	49.2	43.5	82	7	57.1	46.0	SE. NE. NNW.	223	0.010	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.937 29.620 29.527 29.737 29.788 29.734 29.736  
Temperature of Air ... 51.8 56.6 55.7 53.0 51.5 49.2 49.2  
Temperature of Evaporation ... 47.7 54.4 54.0 52.2 50.3 51.3 49.6  
Direction of Wind ... NNE. ESE. NE. N. NW. W. NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1884.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 50	6 12	6 35	7 2	7 50	8 13	8 30

**BRIGHTON.**—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.  
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.  
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, fortnightly, and monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Fare, 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.  
Cheap Half-Guinea First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavillion.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m. Fare, 10s.  
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.  
Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class). From Victoria and London Bridge, every 3 weeks, morning. Night Service Weekdays and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria, 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge, 8.0 p.m.  
Fares.—Single, 33s., 21s., 17s.; Return, 53s., 36s., 30s.  
The Normandy and Brittany, Splendid Fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 24 hours.  
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.  
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 24, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.**—SEASIDE.—TOURIST  
FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer. Tourist Tickets are also issued from Liverpool-street by the New Route to Scarborough, Filey, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland. For full Particulars see Bills.  
London, May, 1884. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—FAIRLY PUZZLED, by Oliver Brand; Music by Hamilton Clarke. Last representations. A Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled A LITTLE DINNER. Last representations. Comedy by Corney Grain. Last representations. MORNING PERFORMANCES every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; EVENINGS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Booking Office open Ten to Six. No charge for Booking. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 18, an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Revival of "Nobody's Fault"; a new Musical Sketch, "Snows of the Season"; and "A Terrible Fright."

**JUNE 25.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—MR. GEO. WATTS'S ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT.**—Madame Albani, Madame Marie Klawns, Mlle. Marimon, Mlle. Trenelli, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Joseph Maas, Signor de Reszke, Signor Foll, Mons. E. Wagner (Solo Piano), Mons. Hollman (Solo Violoncello), South London Choral Association (Solo voices), Conductors—M.M. Sidney Naylor, Tito Mattel, Venables, W. Coenen, and H. Parker. Tickets, 2s. to 10s. Programmes and Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall; J. B. Gurner and Co., 201, Regent-street, and 63, New Bond street; the usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-office.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PICCADILLY, W.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine a.m. to Six p.m.

ADMISSION, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. ALFRED EVERILL, Sec.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is now ON VIEW, together with Commandatore CISERI'S Picture of CHRIST BORNE TO THE TOMB, and other important works, at the GALERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' Whitsun Holiday Programme crowned with complete success. EVERYTHING FROM BEGINNING TO END ENTIRELY NEW. New Overture—New and Beautiful Songs; New Jokes—New and accomplished Singers; THE WHOLE OF THE LEADING PAPERS unanimous in pronouncing the Entertainment of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS unapproachable. The New Programme will now be given EVERY NIGHT at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, Three and Eight. No fees of any description. Tickets and Places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edgar Bruce. EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, a New Play, in a dialogue and three acts, by Hugh Conway and Comyns Carr, entitled CALLED BACK, adapted from Mr. Hugh Conway's very successful story of that name. Mr. Kyrie Bellew, Mr. H. Beerbolm Tree, Mr. H. G. Lethcourt, Mr. Frank Rodney, Mr. L. S. Dewar, Mr. R. de Cordova, Mr. S. Caffray, and Mr. G. W. Anson, Miss Lingard, Miss Tilbury, Miss Caroline Parkes. New scenery by Messrs. Bruce Smith, W. Perkins, and W. B. Spang. Costumes by Harrison. Doors open 7.30; overture 8. Carriages, 11. No fees. Box-Office open daily from 11 to 5. Seats may be booked a month in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY IRVING, Sole Lessee and Manager. To-night, and on the following nights, at Eight o'clock, will be presented by the Lyceum Company, Shakespeare's Comedy MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily.—Lyceum.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

The customary gaieties of the Ascot week have been somewhat dimmed by the inevitable absence of members of the Royal Family, which has, indeed, thrown a cloud over the London season and injuriously affected many philanthropic enterprises that at this period bespeak the liberality of society. Nor has the broken weather we have lately had been favourable to outdoor recreations. The athletes of the cricket-field are more perplexed by dripping skies than the votaries of the turf. Yet who can regret the seasonable showers which have refreshed the parched soil, transformed the face of Nature, and given a new colour to our agricultural reports. "A dripping June," says the old proverb, "brings all things into tune." If this should prove to be prophetic, we may reckon on an abundant harvest in the autumn of 1884.

An ominous stillness pervades the political atmosphere, which a week hence may, possibly, be charged with menacing clouds. At present, however, the House of Commons is in the mood for the prompt dispatch of business. Since reassembling after the recess, it has passed, with remarkable celerity, the remaining clauses of the Franchise Bill, and from Tuesday has been discussing the additional clauses and amendments on the paper, including the proposal to extend the suffrage to female householders, which the Prime Minister absolutely declines to accept. It is probable that the measure will emerge from Committee substantially in the form in which it was introduced, nor is there any reason to expect that the large majorities which have sustained the Government in every critical division will be decreased on the third reading of the bill. Lord Salisbury, who still resolutely adheres to his proposal to throw out the measure in the Upper House, will find no excuse for such action in the votes of the representative Chamber.

For the moment, however, Egyptian perplexities absorb public attention more than Parliamentary reform. The expected Ministerial statement relative to the negotiations with France and the Conference which is to follow have been postponed till next week. It seems that Lord Granville and M. Waddington have already come to terms, and that when the details are completed, and before any irrevocable engagements with Foreign Powers are contracted, the scheme will be submitted to the judgment of Parliament. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister reasonably pleads that the country should not accept "erroneous and misleading statements." We know on authority that the chief feature of the agreement is an English loan of eight millions sterling to extricate the Egyptian Government from its financial difficulties, the interest on which will be met by impounding the Sinking Fund, and reducing the interest on the Unified Debt. All else is hypothetical.

For the present we can only conjecture what will be the exact functions of the body that is to represent the bondholders, and whether the "limited financial audit" which it is to exercise will indirectly involve questions of public policy. But so long as British troops occupy Egypt, and we are responsible for its financial solvency, it may be assumed that Parliament and the nation will sanction no plan of International control, however disguised, that allows of any supreme executive authority in that country except our own. The House of Commons would be very unreasonable not to make every allowance for the tremendous difficulties that beset the Government in Egypt. At the same time, her Majesty's Ministers must stand or fall with their agreement with France, whatever be its nature. Its rejection by Parliament would involve

their resignation, the accession of a new Administration, and the loss of the Franchise Bill and the other measures of the Session. Many politicians have long since predicted that Egypt will, sooner or later, be the grave of the Gladstone Cabinet. Within a fortnight their forecast will be verified or discredited.

While the French Legislature is, without excitement, taking in hand the revision of the Republican Constitution with a view somewhat to strengthen the democratic element, the Emperor William, whose vigour seems to be perennial, has been engaged in laying the foundation-stone of a new edifice in Berlin for the use of the German Reichstag. At the imposing ceremonial of Monday Prince Bismarck was, of course, present, and in robust health, and by the side of the great Minister stood most of the distinguished men who have, in conjunction with the Emperor and himself, built up German unity. It is now thirteen years since the German Empire was proclaimed, and ever since, with increasing potency, it has been the safeguard of European peace. The enthusiasm of the Germans for their grand old Monarch and his veteran Chancellor has tended somewhat to throw into the shade their Parliamentary institutions. Ever and anon the will of the Reichstag is over-ridden by the autocratic Minister, unwise measures are accepted for international reasons, and the prerogatives of the purse are ignored. But the Germans are a patient people, and can afford to wait. It is more likely that the ascendancy of the military party will gradually disappear than that the influence of the Reichstag upon national policy will diminish.

The International Health Exhibition is something more than a popular lounge. The series of conferences which have been held under its auspices in the Albert Hall on the housing of the poor have done much to ripen public opinion in relation to this perplexing question, and to ventilate the most feasible remedies for the evils of overcrowding. These meetings were successively presided over by the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal Manning, and gave rise to a number of practical suggestions which show how many-sided is this great social problem. Among the subjects embraced in the various papers read at these conferences were the necessity of registering and inspecting all property let out in single rooms; the effect of the influx of workmen from rural parishes into large towns; the curse of drink—thousands of men spending from 5s. to 10s. a week in intoxicating liquors; the need for uniform sanitary administration; increasing facilities for enabling public bodies to erect artisan dwellings; the purging of vestries of members interested in house abuses; and the value of model villages, suburban dwellings, and cheap railway fares. All these hints will be useful to the Royal Commission now pursuing its inquiries, and which will eventually have to recommend feasible remedies. The sustained interest with which the entire subject is regarded justifies Cardinal Manning in assuming that it will not be put on the shelf, and gives reality to the prediction of Archbishop Benson that, after forty years of such work as was now being inaugurated, England would be a far happier land than it had been in the past or was in the present.

A very cursory study of a great political caucus in the United States, and of the ill-advised law for inflicting on the Republic a Presidential election every four years, is adapted to make Englishmen perfectly satisfied with their monarchical institutions and septennial Parliaments. The star of President Arthur, who was so recently called upon to occupy the White House on the assassination of Mr. Garfield, is already on the wane. Last week Chicago, the most flourishing of Western cities, was the arena of intense excitement in connection with the Convention called to choose a Republican candidate for the Presidential chair. Two days of balloting, which was a skilful game of political tactics, carried on amid scenes of tumultuous uproar, resulted in the election of Mr. Blaine. His chief rival was Mr. Arthur, but the sudden transfer of Mr. Logan's votes enabled the favourite candidate to secure more than the requisite majority. Differences at once ceased. Mr. Blaine was unanimously accepted, and with him Mr. Logan, his new ally, as candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

But the enthusiasm of the Chicago Convention is not shared by large sections of the party nor many influential Republican journals, by whom Mr. Blaine is denounced as a Jingo of the spread-eagle type, a partisan of the Irish-American faction, and as representing the most corrupt tendencies of United States politics. If this protest should be carried out in action, Mr. Blaine's success is dubious. A fortnight hence the Democratic Convention meets also in Chicago, and its choice is likely to fall upon Mr. Tilden, or his alter ego, Governor Cleveland, of New York. For the first time since their defeat in 1860 the Democrats have a chance. Although their opponents have formally adopted a Protectionist policy, they are not, we fear, likely to decide openly for free trade. Before the Electoral College meets in November there will be persistent agitation and many fluctuations in the chronic conflict. Few Englishmen will mourn if Mr. Blaine should be vanquished in the final struggle.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Before a division in the Commons takes place on Mr. Woodall's amendment for extending the electoral franchise to women this sheet will have gone to press. I suppose—Mr. Gladstone having put his foot down against the proposal in its concrete form, although he has not unbosomed himself as to what he thinks of woman-suffrage in the abstract—that the amendment will be rejected. I only say that I suppose. Nothing is certain but the unexpected. How would it be if a fortuitous concourse of usually antagonistic atoms were to secure, in spite of the Premier having put his foot down, a majority for Mr. Woodall's amendment?

In connection with the agitation inseparably linked (in modern times at least) with the name of John Stuart Mill, I note in the papers a letter from a lady who, while disclaiming any wish to be "connected with Parliamentary tactics," invites ladies to meet at her house "for the purpose of hearing some explanations, in a private room, on this most important subject from those who are well qualified to deal with its complexities." The lady adds:—

I have been astonished to find how many, even thoughtful women, have not given the slightest consideration to the significance of Mr. Woodall's proposals in their favour; they, being not only administrators of property, but peculiarly responsible for the culture and religious training of the rising generation, should surely clearly understand the duties they have inherited as independent citizens of the State.

I am sorry to say that the efforts which I have personally made in my own private circle (necessarily a very limited one) to obtain a definite expression of feminine opinion on the woman-suffrage question have not met with much success. They have been received, indeed, only with a series of more or less derisive snubs. I have been told (on authority) that politics are not the business of women; that they rarely read the debates, and that if they were granted the franchise they would very seldom avail themselves of the privilege. This may be to a certain extent true (I don't say that it is true) in the metropolis, where an intelligent woman can always find enough to do; but it is scarcely the case in the country. "Paris," once remarked Henri Heine, "is the Head of France; and the opinion of the provinces are of no more value than the opinions of a man's legs." In England it strikes me that we are governed to a remarkably large extent by the provinces. Political apathy seems to be the rule rather than the exception in the metropolis; and feverish activity is certainly not among the qualities of our metropolitan members as the House of Commons is at present constituted. Gone (for ever?) are the days when Wakley and "Tommy" Duncombe sat for Finsbury, and Burdett and Cochrane for Westminster, and Sir Benjamin Hall for Marylebone.

In a House of which even one third of the electors were women, what things might we not expect? Well; Total Abstinence legislation; and that, at no distant date, might be reckoned upon with tolerable confidence. Additional measures for securing the sanctity of the Sabbath; for the protection of children; for the severer punishment of wife-beaters; for the discouragement of vice; for the prohibition of cruel sports, and of betting; for the better payment of curates, and the larger endowment of the Royal Academy of Music; for placing all the hospitals under female management; and for the admission of girls to our great public schools, might be perhaps, in course of time, the outcome of an electorate largely tempered with the female element. I say perhaps. It is just possible that things might take an altogether different direction. I do not believe that one man in a thousand can tell what are the real views, the real wishes, the real wants of intelligent women in the year of grace 1884. Of course, they want to have their own way; but what that way is, *quien sabe?*

Two gentlemen, professing to be "Thought Readers," or something of that kind, have within the last week favoured me with invitations to be present at some public experiments in the science, or art, or craft, or trick, or whatever it is, of what is termed "Thought Reading." As I have a rooted objection to playing the fool in public, I did not accept either of these invitations, and was content to remain within doors, and play the fool in my own house. I have not the slightest ambition to read other people's thoughts, and I take particular care that they shall not read mine. It is worth while, however, to note that the honorary secretary of "the Thought Transference Committee of the Society for Psychical Research" has written to a contemporary to point out, on the authority of Dr. Carpenter, that "the *primæ facie* explanation of all such experiments, when honestly conducted, is mere muscular or tactile sensibility"; the blind-folded performer or "percipient" interpreting in a sub-conscious manner the slight unintentional muscular signs imparted by the "agent," the person who knows what has to be done, and with whom, as a rule, the "percipient" is in contact.

The further suggestion of the hon. sec. is valuable. He suggests that "if the agent or 'willer' in any of the ordinary 'thought-reading' experiments is anxious to ascertain whether or not he is the victim of unconscious collusion, 'he ought carefully to blindfold himself instead of blindfolding the thought-reader or percipient.' This would in no way interfere with, but must rather aid, his concentration of mind, while it would tend to prevent his giving unconscious guidance to the thought-reader's movements." This is really very sensible advice. Have any experiments in "thought-reading" been tried on blind persons?

Mem.—One of the professors of thought-reading ends his telegram of invitation (from the Langham Hotel) with the words—"Detection of Criminals." I have not heard as yet of the detection of any criminals through the agency of "thought-reading."

There is a very singular clause in the will of the late Mr. Charles Reade. He directs his acting executor to offer for inspection, at his own house, from a period of two years from

his (the testator's) death, all his note-books and scrap-books, and also the collection of notes of the late Mrs. Laura Seymour, to professional writers, especially of dramatic or narrative fiction; "and public notice of this is to be given by advertisement."

Fortunately, it does not appear to be specified how many times during a period of two years the acting executor of the late gifted dramatist, novelist, and journalist is to offer Mr. Reade's scrap-books and note-books and Mrs. Seymour's correspondence for inspection. But if it is to be understood that the books and letters are to be continuously on view to all and sundry for twenty-four months, I must say that I heartily pity Mr. Liston-Reade. All the embryo novelists and journalists and dramatic authors would be rushing off to that interesting Knightsbridge house to which the author of "It Is Never Too Late to Mend" gave the name of "Naboth's Vineyard." Mind, the note-books and scrap-books will well repay study. Charles Reade filled whole piles of folios with newspaper cuttings on all kinds of subjects, all carefully arranged and indexed for reference. He was not only an architect, but a practical builder, of narrative and dramatic fiction; and the store of bricks and mortar, plaster, timber, ropes, and scaffold-poles which he kept by him was simply amazing in its abundance and methodical arrangement.

The President of the Numismatic Society of London has directed public attention to that which he thinks is "a simple method by which the future coinage of half-sovereigns might be largely diminished, and the wear and tear of the gold coinage, at the same time, slightly reduced":—

If gold coins of the value of 30s. were issued, it is evident that they would greatly diminish the necessity for half-sovereigns, while their loss by use would be proportionately less than that of the sovereigns. Their greater size and weight would prevent them being confounded with the sovereigns, and there would be room upon them for the exercise of artistic skill in their production. Such 30s. pieces, although now of a new denomination, were formerly not unknown in our currency, and they would be sure at the present day to receive a better reception at the hands of the public than 10s. tokens worth 9s. at most, which would vulgarly be known as "bad half-sovereigns."

The thirty-shilling gold piece might be called a "Victoria" or, remembering that our gracious Sovereign is "Regina et Imperatrix," it might be dubbed an "Imperial." Supposing a person owed you half a sovereign, he would give you a thirty-shilling piece, and you would hand him a sovereign in change. And supposing that another person owed the holder of the sovereign a half sovereign, the debtor of the sum in question would hand his creditor a thirty-shilling piece and receive a sovereign in change.

The lessee and manager of the Princess's Theatre has, I notice, offered a prize for proficiency in "elocution," to be competed for by members of his company "who have not yet had an opportunity of speaking a line in public." The competition is to take place, about a week hence, on the stage of the theatre, in the presence of the company, whose suffrages, ascertained by ballot, will award the prize. Mr. Wilson Barrett's idea seems to me to be equally kindly and ingenious. It may be that there is a rich mine of elocutionary talent lying latent among hitherto inarticulate *figurantes* and *coryphæes*, "extras," and "supers," who need but the opportunity to show that they can tear a passion to tatters in the most approved style. How would it be if the Princess's prize were carried off by the call-boy. Who knows?

Perhaps the palm will be awarded to a member of the *corps de ballet*. That is not in the least unlikely, for I could name at least a dozen distinguished actresses of the present day who began their career as what an American lady humorist of the past ("Belle Brittan" was, I think, her name) defined as "open muslin umbrellas with two pink handles." One very popular actress, whom I have the honour to admire, played Columbine in a pantomime with the writing of which I had to do, at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, three-and-thirty years ago; and in the same pantomime an actress whose name was long a household word among us, but who for some years past has retired from the stage which she adorned, enacted—as a little mite of a child—the figure-head of a ship.

A burning ambition to speak in public is not by any means an uncommon characteristic among pantomimists and other "personnages muets." Many years ago there was a wonderful contortionist called Goffé, or some such name, whose rare skill in imitating the antics of an ape obtained for him the sobriquet of "the Monkey Man." This peculiar artist was sadly stunted in height, and, to a certain extent, deformed. He had besides a sad impediment in his speech. But he had a continual craving to distinguish himself as an elocutionist, and was as continually importuning dramatic authors to "give him some lines." At length Goffé's desire was gratified; and he was "cast" for the part of a malignant demon in a Christmas spectacle, in which he had to make, surrounded by much red fire, his appearance through a trap-door, and to utter, concurrently, in a sepulchral voice, the words, "I am the Elf of Flames." The piece was repeatedly rehearsed, and Goffé was "letter-perfect" in his brief but imposing part. In fact, he pervaded the stage, the wings, the corridors, and his dressing-room, repeating to admiration "I am the Elf of Flames!" "I am the Elf of Flames!" But, when the eventful evening came, and Goffé was shot up the trap and found himself before a crowded audience, the presence of mind of the poor "Monkey Man" failed him. He was seized by that malady which is known—or which used to be known—as "stage funk"; and instead of announcing, *ore rotundo*, that he was the "Elf of Flames," he could only stammer out "*Hi'm a Norrible Drorf*."

The Hon. Charles Fremantle, who made a very humorous speech the other evening at a banquet of the Worshipful Company of Patten Makers, deserves a civic crown. He positively told a story which strikes me as being as new (in the annals of after-dinner speaking) as it is good. Mr. Fremantle mentioned

that in his family there was a tradition of a kinsman, a subaltern in the Guards, who, being on "Palace Guard," instead of stating in his report, as usual, that nothing of importance had happened during his spell of duty, "reported as an extraordinary occurrence that two old women had come across St. James's-walk on pattens." Mr. Fremantle added that, at the present day, in the grounds of an asylum at Whitechapel, there might be read a notice that "women in round iron pattens are not to cross the gravel walk." The prohibition is quite comprehensible. Pattens cut up a path terribly.

I had the curiosity to turn to that very useful and clearly arranged work, the "City of London Directory" (Collingridge) for 1884, in quest of the Patten-makers. The Worshipful Company was incorporated by Charles II., A.D. 1670. Its arms are "gules": on a chevron argent, between three pattens or, tied of the second, the ties lined azure, two cutting knives conjoined, sable. Crest, on a wreath, a patten.

But when I turn to the "Trades" section of this same "City of London Directory" I do not find the name of a single maker of pattens. But in Kelly's Post-Office Directory I find the names of twenty patten and clog makers carrying on their craft out of the civic boundaries. When I was young every servant-girl, on morning mopping and scrubbing intent, wore pattens. The London servant-maid of the existing era knows nothing, I should say, of pattens. Are they still used in prisons or in workhouses? Miss Miggs, in "Barnaby Rudge," we know wore pattens what time she was matron of a Female Penitentiary. She delighted in impinging with her pattens on the toes of such of the *détenues* as were young and good looking.

Talking of penitentiaries, I find that M. Tricoupis, the Prime Minister of the Hellenic Kingdom, has received from a Greek firm in London the magnificent gift of one million drachmas, "to be employed for the public benefit." A million of drachmas is, I take it, forty thousand pounds; and M. Tricoupis proposes to devote the windfall to the erection of a Penitentiary: there being at present no such institution in Greece.

I read in the *New York Herald*, "While a Yale 'wooden-spoon man' is in hiding by reason of his gigantic financial crimes, the news comes that a Harvard recent President of the Hasty Pudding Club has blown his brains out." I have heard of the "Eta Beta Pi" Club as a New England institution; but I confess that the name of the Hasty Pudding Club is a novelty to me. Are the members pledged to devour a certain quantity of hasty pudding at each meeting of the club? Does anybody eat hasty pudding now, in London? And tripe and cow-heel, fried in butter? And yeast dumplings? And toad-in-a-hole? And black puddings? And bubble-and-squeak? What a benefactor to a jaded society would be that bold Amphitryon who ventured to vary the monotony of a "pastry-cook's dinner" by introducing at his table some of the vulgar but appetising dishes which I have mentioned. The name of Amphitryon signifies, I am given to understand, in the Hellenic tongue, one who breaks everything round about him. Would that the Amphitryon for whom I long would tear up the pastrycook's menu, and demolish his *entrées*, and scatter his soups to the wind, and melt his jellies, and trample on his tepid roasts.

The veteran dramatist and actor, Mr. Dion Boucicault, who has been lecturing in New York on things theatrical, has made a strange discovery. "Clearness of articulation," remarked the author of "London Assurance," "is the secret of a good voice." Certainly, Mr. Dion Boucicault. "The letter 'r' has been nearly swept from the English language because the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh pronounce it like 'w,' and their friends follow their example." My dear Mr. Boucicault, what amazing imp of mischief was at your elbow to incite you to talk such nonsense? To pronounce the letter "r" as though it were "w" was an affectation—or an infirmity—of the British Dandy years before either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edinburgh was born. Have you forgotten your "Pickwick," Mr. Boucicault? If you have, I should counsel you to refresh your memory by reading the description given at the Bath Assembly Rooms by my Lord Muntahed of his new mail-cart which was "painted wed." The passage is a phenomenon of dandiacal transliteration. At the same time, it would be interesting to learn when the dandiacal pronunciation of "r" as "w" first became current.

Mr. Alfred Austin, arguing, like a true poet as he is, from the accidental circumstance that while the Wellington Statue was being unscrewed and sawn asunder, and otherwise disintegrated, it was discovered that a starling had built its nest in the Duke's left arm, and a sparrow its nest in the right arm, proceeds, in a letter to the *Standard*, to teach a lesson to "this hesitating and distracted generation, lulled into peaceful Sybaritism by Faction posing as Philanthropy and befuddled by luxurious sentimentalists into shirking manly duties under the pretence of striving after unattainable ideas." Mr. Austin proceeds to batter and bethwack the people "who think that wealth is wisdom, commerce virtue, and a roaring trade the last word of Divine philosophy," "Have not these Manchester Materialists," adds the indignant bard, "the wit to see, like sparrows or starlings, that the safest place for them to build is in the arm of a great soldier?" Bravo, Mr. Alfred Austin! More power to your poetic elbow, and more common sense to your mind! If anybody had been so foolish as to make a colossal equestrian statue of Richard Cobden, or John Bright, or Ebenezer Elliot, or the President of the Peace Society, or the Governor of the Bank of England, or George Fox the Quaker, and set the monument up on high, would not the sparrows and the starlings have built their nests as readily in the arm of the Man of Trade and Peace as they did in the arm of the Iron Duke?

An English translation of M. Georges Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forges" has just been published by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. The English version, entitled "The Ironmaster," is very close and lucid; and the book will in all probability attain wide-spread popularity in England. One learns from the translator's preface that "Le Maître de Forges," in its double form of novel and drama, has, in the course of two years, yielded its author nearly twelve thousand pounds. The manuscript of the play had been submitted successively to the majority of the Parisian managers, to be as successively "declined with thanks." At the present time the receipts from "Le Maître de Forges" at the Gymnase Theatre have exceeded one million of francs; while 146,000 copies of the work as a novel have already been sold, in France.—G. A. S.

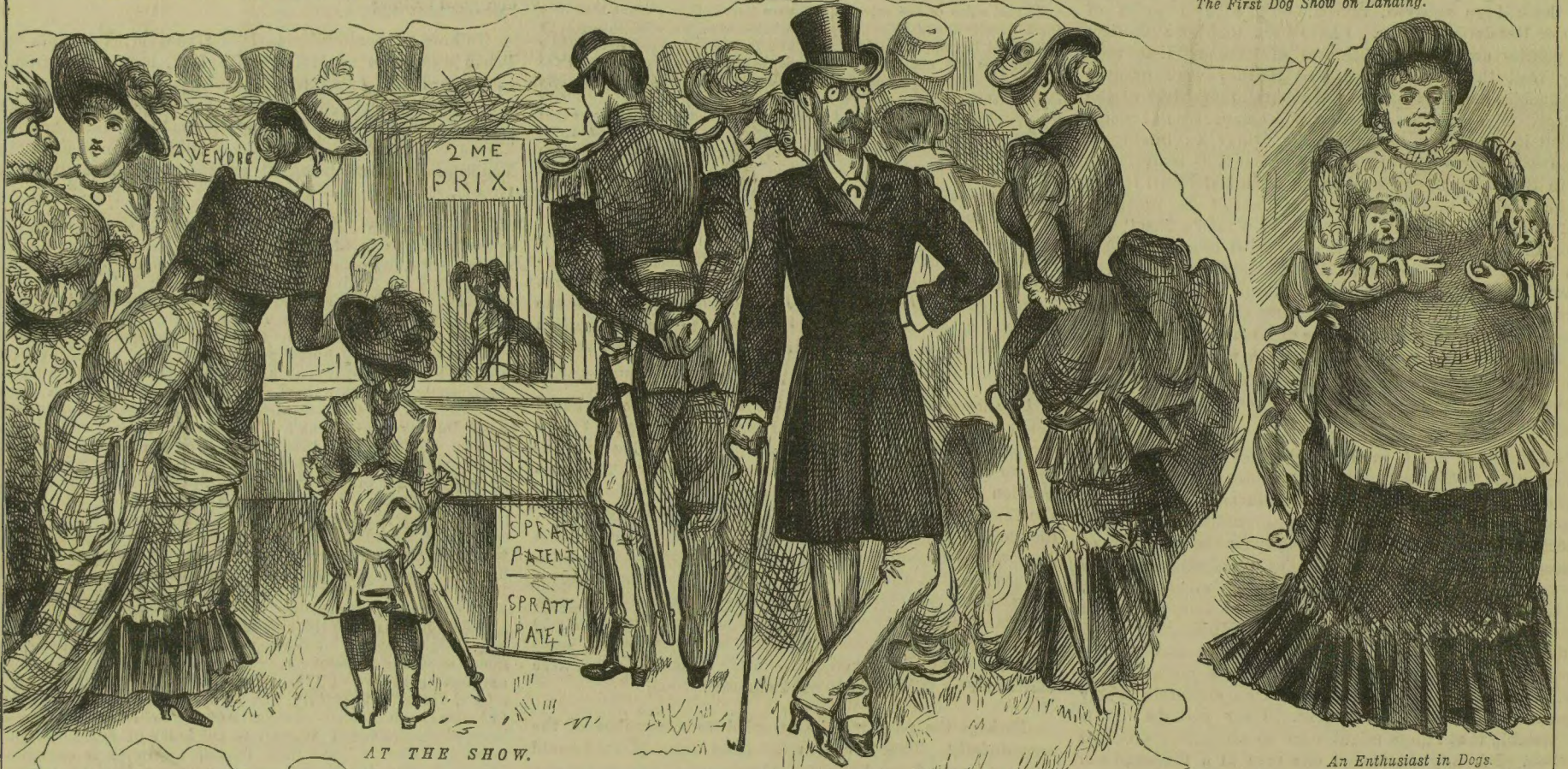




From Harwich to Antwerp on Board the Norwich.

Une Nation Vraiment Militaire.

The First Dog Show on Landing.



AT THE SHOW.

An Enthusiast in Dogs.

THE PETS.



A German Dog-Keeper.

Some English Dog-Keepers.

La Boole.

Griffon Vendeen.

The Great Dane.





ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.



## RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR SALISBURY.

The disaster of Tuesday week at Downton, eight miles from Salisbury, on the Salisbury and Dorset Railway, occasioned the death of five passengers, while twenty others were more or less injured. It happened about a quarter before five in the afternoon, near the bridge over the Avon, dividing Wilts from Hants, between Downton and Breamore. The line of railway is a single one. The train, consisting of two engines, two guards' vans, one in front and one behind, two first-class carriages, and four other carriages, brought a number of passengers from Salisbury, leaving that city at 4.33 p.m. It had left the Downton station, whence there is a slight downward incline, which increases to a gradient of one in seventy-eight, at about half a mile distant, for a length of 500 yards. Here the line becomes again more level, and enters upon a double curve of a very sharp nature, like an inverted "S." Almost at the centre of this is the bridge crossing the Avon, and about 200 yards below this place the train ran off the rails, just as it was recovering from the centrifugal motion produced by the first curve, and taking to the second curve. The two engines, with the exception of the tender of the second, kept the rails, and the guard's van immediately following did not leave the permanent way; but behind this the couplings broke, and headlong over the embankment the remainder of the train plunged. At the centre of the curve the bank has a depth of some ten or twelve feet, and at its foot is a muddy ditch with about four feet of water in it. As the carriages left the rails they struck a willow tree, which they knocked over; but it must have lessened the shock when they came against each other. The two first-class carriages, however, were completely smashed; three ladies, Mrs. Lush, of Fordingbridge, Mrs. Corbin, of Ringwood, and Miss Lillian Kate Chandler, daughter of the station-master at Fordingbridge, were killed; and Mr. George Waters, of Toyd, a farmer and traction-engine owner. Two of the ladies seem to have been drowned in the ditch. Mr. Matthew Dent, of Bournemouth, was so much injured that he died soon afterwards in the Salisbury Infirmary. On the alarm being given at the neighbouring Agricultural College, all the students, some forty in number, turned out, under the guidance of Professor Fream and Dr. Munro, and did good service in rescuing and helping the sufferers. Professor Wrightson, the President, had everything prepared for the reception of the wounded, and dispatched tea and stimulants to the scene of the accident, together with all the vehicles of the establishment. About twenty were conveyed to the College and there attended to; while six or more were sent to the Infirmary at Salisbury. An inquest has been opened at Breamore, and has been adjourned for further evidence. Colonel Rich, the Board of Trade inspector, has also opened an official inquiry concerning the cause of this disaster. The scene immediately after it happened was one of complete havoc. The remains of seven vehicles lay in a confused heap. The rear brake was lying on its side on the top of a third-class carriage, which had both its end compartments smashed in and the centre intact. In a pool of water were the remains of a carriage with the underpart, from which the wheels and iron framework had become detached, uppermost. It was from this that the bodies of the two unfortunate ladies who were drowned were recovered. Beyond this were lying the remnants of the other vehicles that had originally comprised the train, now represented by entangled ironwork and splintered wood.

## THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWELL.

An account of the ecclesiastical ceremony performed at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, when the first Bishop of that newly-created See, the Right Rev. Dr. Ridding, was enthroned in the Minster Church, henceforth to be styled the Cathedral, was given last week. Our Illustration represents the scene of the Bishop, after his installation, shaking hands with the Vicar of Southwell, the Rev. J. J. Trebeck, who was followed by other clergymen of the diocese. Archdeacon Maltby, by whom the formalities prescribed upon this occasion were officially superintended, is shown standing at the side of the Bishop's throne. We shall give a View of Southwell Cathedral, which is one of the finest buildings of its class, the architectural decoration of its interior being worthy of comparison with that of York or Durham, and having been highly commended by Mr. Ruskin.

## THE ANTWERP DOG SHOW.

From London to Antwerp is an enjoyable voyage in summer, because the time is punctual and the service of boats is perfection. At least it was so on board the good ship "Norwich," though there were on board some of the largest, smallest, and some of the noisiest of the canine breed. But all were so admirably housed and cared for, that but for an occasional "view hollon," one would scarcely have suspected that several hundred dogs were on board. The vessel was lighted by electric light throughout, with no vile odours of evil smelling lamps, and some hours of the night were passed in calm and sweet repose. Having landed, we proceeded to view the dog show, and nothing could surpass the kind attention of the Comte de Beaufort to the London visitors. He was himself an exhibitor of some of the finest dogs. The favourites in the show, so to speak, were without doubt the "Great Dane," the "Griffon," and the "Bull." These fine animals won the admiration of the lady visitors, but produced no small alarm amongst the military, who, though doubtless the bravest of the brave, appeared to entertain the liveliest fear of these powerful creatures. The bloodhound of Mr. Edwin Nicholl, of London, attracted, perhaps, the greatest amount of public attention, and he secured the first prize in that class, and another first prize with his Newfoundland, Nelson, which is a truly magnificent animal. We might also mention the fox terriers of Prince Solms, who is an enthusiast in dogs, and Madame Bodinus, with her many canine pets. Suffice it to say, nothing could have gone off better than the show itself except the return journey on board the Princess of Wales, which steamboat, though not mounted with the perfection of the Norwich, is, without doubt, one of the finest sea-going vessels in the Great Eastern Railway Company's service. Leaving Antwerp at half-past four in the afternoon, we were safely landed at Liverpool-street between six and seven in the morning, and felt that we had gained some pleasant experiences by crossing the sea to attend the Antwerp Dog Show. M. S.

A son and heir was born to the Maharajah of Mysore on the 4th inst., great rejoicings being held.

Mr. Sims Reeves has kindly consented to sing at the anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which takes place this (Saturday) afternoon. Madame Reggiani, of the Royal Italian Opera (by permission of Mr. Gye), and Mr. Frederick King are among the artists who will take part in the musical programme, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict. A distinguished company will assemble to support Viscount Hampden, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, who will take the chair.

## THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of London consecrates the new Church of St. Matthew, Ealing-common, to-day (Saturday).

The Bishop of Oxford held an Ordination on Sunday in the parish church of Cuddesdon.

At Canterbury Cathedral on Monday Archbishop Benson confirmed 257 young persons.

The Lord Chancellor and her Majesty's Judges will attend Divine service in state at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon.

The enthronement of Dr. Stubbs as Bishop of Chester, which has been postponed, has now been fixed to take place in Chester Cathedral on the 24th inst.

The Rev. Charles Francis Cross, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Sir Richard Cross, has just been licensed as Deacon to St. John's Church, Chester.

Mr. W. Nicholson, M.P. for Petersfield, has given £100 towards the building fund of a new church in connection with the Winchester College Mission at Portsmouth.

The Bishop of Chester and the Bishop of Southwell have accepted the office of vice-president of the Church Defence Institution.

The Bishop of Southwell left Thurgarton Priory on Tuesday, for Derbyshire, to reopen two restored churches, and to hold confirmations at Matlock, Chatsworth, Buxton, and Ashbourne.

The Rev. H. Mildred Birch, B.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, has resigned the living of Prestwich, Manchester. It is in the gift of the Earl of Wilton, and of the value of £1230 a year.

The marriage of the Bishop of Sodor and Man to Miss Probyn, daughter of Sir Dighton Probyn, took place on Wednesday afternoon by special license at Marylebone church. The Archbishop of York officiated.

The Hon. Society of Gray's Inn on Tuesday inducted the Rev. Stephen Phillips, M.A., Oxon, late Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, to the post of Reader, in the room of the late Rev. Alexander Taylor.

On Sunday the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the first Ordination that has been held in his Cathedral since the death of his predecessor. The ordination sermon was preached by the Dean of Windsor. The Primate preached at the afternoon service.

The Lord Mayor will entertain the Archbishops and Bishops at the Mansion House on Wednesday, July 2. The Archbishop of Canterbury and twenty-eight other Bishops, including occupants of Scotch, Irish, and Colonial sees, have accepted invitations to be present.

Three ornamental windows, from the studios of Messrs. Mayer and Co., have lately been placed in Langham church, near Colchester.—The east window of Ruabon church has been filled by a beautiful stained-glass memorial of Marie Nesta, daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

Mr. Thomas Buck, of Stamford-hill, has, in addition to securing a site in Dalston-lane, given £6000 towards the cost of building a chapel-of-ease to St. Mark's Church, Dalston; Mr. Youle has given £1000; and an anonymous donor a further sum of £1000 towards the same object. The building is at once to be proceeded with.

A handsome brass memorial plate, with a suitable inscription, has been placed in the parish church, Bridport, to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Ewens, formerly of the 60th Rifles, a native of Bridport, who was for twenty-two years an adjutant of the London Rifle Brigade. It was subscribed for by the past and present members of the London Rifle Brigade to mark their appreciation of their brother officer and esteemed friend.

The Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Dr. Pentreath, Head Master of the Royal Grammar School, Henley-on-Thames, to the living of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. A. F. Northcote; and the Dean and Chapter of Durham have presented the Rev. William Henry George Stephens, Vicar of St. John's, Darlington, to the Vicarage of Heighington, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. C. Chevallier.

A bazaar and fancy sale, "Aldgate in ye Olden Time," under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, is to be held on behalf of the St. Botolph, Aldgate, Church Restoration Fund, at the large hall, Cannon-street Hotel, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, will open the bazaar in state next Tuesday. By permission of Colonel Auchinleck, the band of the Manchester Regiment (stationed at the Tower) will perform at the opening ceremony.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon on behalf of the Bishop of St. Albans Fund, which was established to meet the spiritual needs of the extreme East of London. The Marquis of Salisbury moved a resolution which urged the duty of providing the ministrations of religion for working men in the districts referred to. The Bishop of St. Albans was also amongst the speakers. The number of agents employed by the Fund is fifty-two, at a cost of nearly £5000 a year; but forty-six more clergy and many more lay readers and other helpers are needed.

At the invitation of Mrs. Salt, a meeting was held on Monday, at her residence in St. George's-square, for the purpose of promoting the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in North-West Canada. The Earl of Belmore presided, and, in briefly opening the proceedings, said that he had seen in various parts of the world ample evidence of the grand results that had been achieved by the society. The Rev. Canon Cooper, travelling missionary of the society in North-West Canada, gave an address in which he detailed the work being carried on in that region. An addition of £25,000 is required by the society to meet all claims from fifty dioceses during the present year. Lieutenant-General Lowry, C.B., related his experience in British North America; and the Rev. H. Wall, the Rev. B. Belcher, and other gentlemen advocated the society's cause.

The tercentenary of Uppingham School will be celebrated on Thursday, June 26.

The sale of Sir Robert Peel's property in Tamworth began, amid much local excitement, in the Townhall in that place on Tuesday. The sale was held under the powers vested in the trustees of Sir Robert Peel's Estate Act, 1883. The property offered for sale had been mortgaged, together with the rest of the property. Mr. C. Oakley, of the firm of Daniel Smith, Son, and Oakley, of London, acted as auctioneer. The property comprised not only the majority of the public-houses in the town, but also a large number of private residences and shops. Several old public-houses fetched prices which several brewers regarded as far in excess of their value. The principal lot of the day was the historical hotel known as the Peel Arms. Here it was that the celebrated Corn Law reformer began his series of anti-Corn Law speeches. The bidding started at £1000, and slowly advanced to £2150, when Mr. Oakley withdrew the lot, announcing that the reserve price was £3000. The day's sale amounted to £13,440.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Duty is a stern monitor. It impelled the Marquis of Salisbury to hasten from the Plymouth platform and the green hills of Mount Edgcombe, only to gather but scant information from the bland Foreign Secretary respecting the Conference on the financial condition of Egypt, and to find his ironic after-dinner oratory remorselessly criticised by that Past Master of facts and figures, the Earl of Northbrook.

When the House of Lords reassembled on Monday, Earl Stanhope made himself the mouthpiece of many politicians of both parties by expressing the hope that it was not the intention of the Government, after so great an expenditure of blood and treasure in Egypt, to allow the power and influence of England in that country to be swept away through the action of a "Multiple Control." As a matter of fact, there is no well-grounded reason to suppose for a moment that the Ministry has the slightest idea of sacrificing the interest intrusted to its charge to any Foreign Power. Accordingly, in answering Lord Stanhope's interrogations, Earl Granville scored a point with habitual neatness and adroitness when he asked "whether it would not be better to reserve opinion on the course which her Majesty's Government have taken until the full statement we have promised is before the House, with all the circumstances of the case." The noble Earl's statement that "very great progress has been made in our communications with France," and that he hoped to be in a position to make a full statement in the course of next week, when Parliament would be able to pass an opinion on the negotiations, actually satisfied Lord Salisbury for the time-being.

Not so, Lord Northbrook's naval statistics! The First Lord of the Admiralty, in complying with Lord Sidmouth's application for copies of Admiral Sir Thomas M. Symonds's correspondence, seized the opportunity to deliver a quietly effective reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's Whitsuntide Holiday attack on the administration of the Navy. His Lordship, whose figures of speech are figures, argued that, so far from the Government being neglectful in this respect, the expenditure for the past year on building new ironclads had been double that of the last twelvemonth of the late Administration. Comparing our rate of naval construction with that of France, Lord Northbrook showed that, whereas in the six years of the Conservative Ministry new ships were laid down at the rate of three French to two English, during the four years tenure of the existing Government eight new ships were laid down by England against four by France. After this plain arithmetical statement, Lord Salisbury could only politely remonstrate with the noble Earl for daring to meet his post-prandial rhetoric, evoked by his contiguity to two sailors at Devonport, with hard, dry facts. After another objection or so had been chirruped by the Earl of Carnarvon, their Lordships adjourned till Friday.

Honourable members had no sooner reassembled on the 5th inst., in rather small numbers, after the Whitsuntide recess than attention was seasonably called to the vitiated atmosphere of the House. As is well known, the seating accommodation is absurdly inadequate; and the discomfort occasioned by over-crowding in a full House is all the more unbearable by reason of defective ventilation. Very debilitating is this bad air. The readiest debater and most powerful orator of the Home Rule Party, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, tersely described "the House of Commons as the worse Club in London, architecturally"; while "atmospherically it was a torrid zone, tempered by Arctic blasts."

Wonderful is the unanimity of legislators when they do agree. And it is to be feared they agree only too quickly when public money has to be voted. For instance, little discussion preceded the grant on the 5th inst. of £23,053 for the Houses of Parliament (manifestly insufficient though the accommodation of the Lower Chamber is); £106,555 for other public buildings; £65,000 for the sites of the new Admiralty and War Offices (nine of the 128 plans for which are under consideration); £16,740 for furnishing Government Offices; £184,116 for new Post Office buildings; £10,516 for Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland; £25,469 as a final vote for the new Courts of Justice; besides £202,740 for rates on Government property, &c. With almost equal dispatch was the Conversion of Stock Bill debated on the 6th inst., the second reading being secured in the afternoon by Mr. Childers by a majority of 83—117 against but 34 votes. A new Parliament should yield a few more vigilant guardians of the country's purse-strings than are now to be found in Committee of Supply.

The Premier, like a well-graced actor, delayed his re-appearance till Monday, when there was an overflowing House to listen to his declaration as to the Conference. Mr. Gladstone, who looked in good health, did not raise his voice above a conversational level in response to Mr. Bourke. He made a similar announcement to that which Earl Granville made in the other House; but cautioned members to be on their guard "against erroneous and misleading statements"—published, the Prime Minister might have added, to influence the Stock Exchange.

The County Franchise Bill made surprisingly good progress in Committee on Monday. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck entered the lists in gallant defence of various property qualifications for the suffrage in counties; but was placed in a minority in each case; and, amid Ministerial cheers, clause the twelfth was agreed to.

The firmness of Sir Arthur Otway in ruling certain amendments out of order gave Mr. Woodall his longed-for opportunity on Tuesday to introduce his motion to entitle women householders to vote at Parliamentary elections. The hon. member was not to be dissuaded from persevering with his resolution by a communication from the Prime Minister to the effect that its adoption would endanger the bill. Mr. Woodall could not resist the temptation to pose as advocate for the fair sex; and made a pretty good speech in support of his clumsily worded motion:—

That for all purposes connected with, and having reference to, the right to vote at Parliamentary elections, words in the Representation of the People's Acts importing the masculine gender include women. The Prime Minister did not consider it necessary to discuss so important a point of policy at that stage. He neither argued against nor spoke for the proposition as an abstract question. But he contented himself with stating with the utmost earnestness that the Government would oppose the resolution simply on the grounds that it would imperil the whole bill, which had been purposely drawn up as simply as possible to ensure its being passed this Session. The right hon. gentleman explicitly said, "We will disclaim all responsibility for this measure if my hon. friend carries the motion he has introduced." Nothing daunted, Lord John Manners accepted the challenge, and secured the Chairman's eye to enable him on Thursday to resume the debate, the issue of which was not considered doubtful in the face of Mr. Gladstone's announcement that he would offer "the strongest opposition in my power" on the present occasion to the resolution.

The Ecclesiastical Assessments Bill for Scotland came up for second reading on Wednesday, but was negatived by 160 votes against 103. Ere the House adjourned, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice discredited the report of the fall of Berber.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## THE ASCOT MEETING.

Rain fell just in time to save Ascot from complete failure, and though, of course, the absence of Royalty made the meeting far less brilliant than usual, little fault could, on the whole, be found with the quality of the racing. The programme on Tuesday opened, as usual, with the Trial Stakes, and when the despised Legacy beat Thebais and Toastmaster with the greatest ease, careful speculators did not fail to remember that Ascot is often terribly disastrous to backers, and limited their investments accordingly. Still, Corrie Roy looked wonderfully tempting in the Gold Vase, as, owing to claiming an allowance, she was in receipt of 15 lb. from Tristan, and was only asked to give 9 lb. to St. Gaten. Her gallop over the hard ground at Manchester has, however, temporarily disabled her, for she moved very tenderly indeed, and had not an effort left when St. Gaten went up to her inside the distance. The latter, therefore, still retains his unbeaten certificate, and is evidently a far better colt than was generally thought, even after his dead-heat with Harvester. We may here remark that the objection to him for the Derby, which ought never to have been made, has now been withdrawn. Little interest was taken in the Prince of Wales's Stakes when it became known that Busybody had developed symptoms of lameness, doubtless the effect of her exertions at Epsom, and would not take part in it. This left the race to a very moderate lot, as may be imagined from the fact that Tullisman started a hot favourite at only 11 to 8 against him. He ran as moderately as ever, and Sir Reuben defeated Hermitage very easily by three lengths. The winner is a big and powerful, though rather coarse, colt by Doncaster—Belle Agnes, and has only run once previously, though he was mentioned in various quarters as a promising outsider for the Derby. Backers suffered again in the Twenty-seventh Biennial Stakes, when Lonely, with 11 to 8 on her, could only finish third to the Beauclerc—Stella colt and Child of the Mist, neither of whom had ever previously appeared in public. Of late years Mr. Jardine has fairly farmed the Ascot Stakes, and this time he supplied the winner in Greenbank (7 st. 6 lb.), whose only previous essay this season was in the Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom. He was not much fancied, nearly all the public money going on Keir (8 st. 12 lb.) and Regain (7 st. 4 lb.), neither of whom could get into the first three. There was a slight turn in the persistent run of luck in favour of the bookmakers when the Nuneham—Rebecca colt cantered home in front of his field for a Maiden Plate; but these winnings were foolishly entrusted to The Prince, who was quite out of his element in a two-mile race, and was beaten by both Hamako and Springbok.

Matters went from bad to worse, as far as backers were concerned, on Wednesday, and we fear there is a very "Black Monday" in store for most of the "talent." A field of fifteen is the smallest that has ever taken part in the Royal Hunt Cup, and there seemed every chance that Duke of Richmond (8 st.) or Quicklime (8 st. 3 lb.) would get back some of the money that had been lost in the week. However, the City and Suburban winner was never really dangerous, and though Duke of Richmond made a gallant fight from the distance, he was not quite good enough for the turned-Joose Acrostic (6 st. 5 lb.). One cannot grudge Mr. Jardine his success, as Acrostic has been a sadly disappointing animal; still, it is not satisfactory to see a crack three-year-old like Duke of Richmond succumb to a colt to whom he was attempting to give a year and 23 lb. Queen Adelaide has evidently not recovered from the effects of her two races at Epsom, for, with odds of 9 to 4 on her, she was the absolute last in the Coronation Stakes, which was won in a common canter by Sandiway. Then the previously unbeaten Cherry succumbed to Bedouin in the Fern Hill Stakes, though this result was not altogether surprising, as the course was exactly suited to the latter, who is a very speedy colt, though, unfortunately, a bad roarer. Donatello went down in the Thirty-second Triennial Stakes, which fell to The Dauphin, by Childeric—Anemone; indeed, the sole favourite that won during the day was Brest, whom Webb just squeezed home for the Ascot Derby.

Though rather late in the day, we cannot pass over the Manchester Cup—the richest handicap of the year—without a line or two of comment. The performances of Florence (7 st. 2 lb.) at Lincoln and Epsom were by no means promising, but Mr. Hammond's luck is dead in just now, and he landed another very large sum in bets. Florence won so easily that nearly all the others ceased to persevere, and, though Robertson (6 st. 9 lb.) and Corrie Roy (9 st. 10 lb.) were respectively second and third, there is little doubt that Borneo (6 st. 3 lb.) could have beaten them both if he had been ridden out for a place. On the following day Florence proved that she had a good deal in hand in the Cup by landing the De Trafford Welter Cup very easily with 10 st. 5 lb. on her back; and Cora did the ring a good turn in the Whitsuntide Plate, when she upset the odds laid on Rosy Morn, who had earned such a great reputation by his hollow victory in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom. A good week's racing was wound up at Sandown Park, where, on the opening day, a 7 lb. penalty did not stop Superba in the Sandown Derby, though it took her all her time to beat Darlington, who was in receipt of 12 lb., if we include sex allowance. The principal event on Saturday was the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Stakes, for which Cock Robin was all the rage; but he could not give away the weight to Glance and Iceberg, the former of whom, a nice filly by Beauclerc—Sideview, must have improved greatly since she ran third to Laverock at Newmarket. The Grand Prize of Paris, decided on Sunday last, was scarcely so exciting as usual, for England was only represented by The Lambkin and Loch Ranza; and, though the former ran pretty well, he was no match for Little Duck, the winner of the French Derby. Still, we may console ourselves by the reflection that Little Duck is thoroughly English-bred, being by See-Saw from Light Drum, a mare that was purchased at the sale of the Cobham Stud in 1880.

We fear that the owners of stud farms will have a bad time of it this year, if we may judge by the result of the sale of the Marden Deer Park yearlings, which took place at Sandown last Saturday. It was generally agreed that the twenty-four lots were an unusually good sample, yet two of them were sent back unsold, and the others only averaged 208 gs., a poor return for all the outlay and trouble expended upon them. A daughter of See-Saw and Princess Louise Victoria was bought by Mr. Benholm for 600 gs., which proved the highest price of the afternoon, though a colt by the same sire from Hedge Rose ran him close at 550 gs. One reason for the lowness of the average may be found in the fact that eight of the youngsters were by Beaudesert, a sire who has to win his spurs.

We have received a copy of "How Did It Run," a new racing guide, which is exceedingly handy and well arranged. It is published by John Williams, 28, Great Pulteney-street.

Last Saturday the annual ocean race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place from the Nore to Dover. There were nine entries. The first prize of £100 was won by the Genesta; the second (£65) by the Lorna; and the third (£40) by the Marjorie.

Cricket scores generally form an infallible record of what the weather has been, and anyone looking over those of the past few days would be sure that we had had a good deal of rain. The match between the Australians and Lancashire, at the end of last week, was an exception to the rule, as W. L. Murdoch (39 and 64), G. Giffen (113), and others scored freely for Australia, and the Lancashire team also ran up a capital score of 195. This is the first "century" that Giffen has made in England, and, though he gave several chances, his hitting was remarkably hard and clean. The match was ultimately drawn, owing to the rain. Our visitors next journeyed on to Yorkshire, where they beat the county by three wickets. This time the bowlers had matters entirely their own way, Spofforth getting ten wickets for 61, Palmer eleven for 54, and, on the other side, Peate captured ten for 56. Whilst on the subject of the Australians, we may mention that D. Humphreys, of 152, Fleet-street, has published a capital photograph of the team, together with an account of their tour and matches. Turning to county cricket, we note that Kent has beaten Derbyshire by 67 runs, a result mainly due to Lord Harris (36 and 82) and Wootton, who bowled exceedingly well. The defeat of Surrey by Middlesex by eight wickets was rather a surprise. Messrs. A. J. Webbe (not out, 83) and T. C. O'Brien (47 and, not out, 41) did best for the winners; and Mr. M. P. Bowden (49), who is fast developing into a splendid bat, was the chief contributor on the other side.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

That exceptionally dainty and graceful dancer and burlesque actress, Miss Kate Vaughan, bewitching as Lalla Rookh at the Novelty of an evening, had her annual benefit matinee on the Fifth of June in Mr. Edgar Bruce's resplendent new playhouse, the Prince's. The matinee was a brilliant success, the pretty *beneficiaire* shining in Old English Comedy almost as brightly as she does in choreographic extravaganza. Miss Kate Vaughan assumed for the occasion the rôle of Hypolita in Colley Cibber's humorous but somewhat rusty comedy, "She Would and She Would Not"; and enacted with considerable sprightliness the attractive part of the adventurous heroine who disguises herself as Don Philip, her lover, in order to personate him and perplex him at the house of Don Manuel. The variety of diverting complications that ensue afforded so much amusement that Miss Kate Vaughan will doubtless avail herself of the first opportunity to reappear in "She Would and She Would Not," which was otherwise well interpreted by Mr. W. H. Stephens as Don Manuel, Mr. Yorke Stephens as Don Philip, Mr. John Bannister as the rogue Trappanti, and by the alert and vivacious Miss Clara Jecks as a Vilella of rare *verve* and versatility. Colley Cibber's play was preceded by the comedieta of "A Cup of Tea," in which the unctuous humour of Mr. Harry Nicholls, and the archness of Miss Susie Vaughan were highly appreciated. I should add that Mr. George Grossmith elicited peals of laughter by his quaint rendering of his new "valse-song," entitled "See Me Reverse," an exceedingly droll composition; and that Miss Violet Cameron won an encore by her very charming singing of "Good-Bye." I am glad to know Mr. Bruce continues to draw full houses every night at the Prince's with the engrossing new play of "Called Back."

Full of industry as he is of humour, Mr. Toole emerges from "The Upper Crust" next Monday to please the public in "The Pretty Horsebreaker," and in "Domestic Economy," as well as in "Paw Clawdian." At the Criterion Mr. Charles Wyndham has revived Planché's charming little piece "Somebody Else," which is played before the entertaining comedy "The Great Divorce Case." The merry farcical comedy of "Confusion" still elicits mirth at the Vaudeville; but is now preceded by a lively and amusing novelty "The Man Opposite," gaily enacted by Mr. Howard Paul (the author) and by Miss Kate Phillips.

Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith has been appointed to the Council of India, in succession to Mr. Andrew Cassels, whose ten years' term of office has expired.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the anniversary and inspection of the training-ship Warspite, off Charlton pier, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

With the award of the consolation prizes at the Agricultural Hall yesterday week, the Horse Show, which has been a great success in all respects, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Swinburne this week contributes a poem, called "Thanksgiving," to *Home Chimes*, an excellent weekly journal, which is conducted by Mr. F. W. Robinson, the novelist.

The tenants on the Savernake estate of the Marquis of Ailesbury have presented Viscount Savernake with a magnificent punch-bowl and an illuminated address on the occasion of his coming of age.

At a meeting of the Essex Earthquake Fund held on Tuesday at the Mansion House it was reported that the fund amounted to £9900. It was decided to allot £4268 to the repairs of injured houses and £4000 for churches and chapels.

A lecture on science and singing was given by Mr. Lennox Browne on Wednesday evening to the students of the Guildhall School of Music, at the City of London School, Victoria Embankment.

The agricultural returns for the year 1883 show, among other encouraging changes, that the number of horned cattle was greater by 155,000 than it was in 1882. Sheep and lambs had also increased to the extent of 748,000 and 107,355 swine have to be added to the stock of the previous year.

The arrivals at Liverpool last week of live stock and fresh meat on board from the United States and Canada were 2285 cattle and 5209 quarters of beef, which, when compared with last week's imports, show an increase in cattle but a decrease in fresh meat. There were no arrivals of sheep or mutton.

Mrs. Everett gave dramatic recitals, with vocal and instrumental music at intervals, on Thursday at St. James's Hall banqueting-room; and will continue them at the same place on the two following Thursday evenings.

Mr. Lubimoff, the Russian actor, has organised a "special matinee" at the Vaudeville Theatre on the 19th inst., when he will appear in a new comedy in four acts, entitled "A Young Wife." The scene is laid in St. Petersburg.

Miss Jennie Young, of New York, well known for her excellent lectures on Longfellow, Burns, and others, will give at Exeter Hall this (Saturday) evening a concert-lecture, "Ireland and Irish Songs"—Sir W. McArthur, M.P., in the chair.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, next Wednesday, will be revived "Nobody's Fault," by Arthur Law; music by Hamilton Clarke. Mr. Corney Grain will give, for the first time, his new musical sketch, entitled "Shows of the Season." The performance concluding with a new second part, by Arthur Law, the music by Corney Grain, entitled "A Terrible Fright."

## MUSIC.

## GERMAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

We could only briefly allude to last week's performances of the German Opera Company. The opening night was appropriated to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the sixth in the list of his stage works, and the only one into which the characteristic of humour enters. The book deals with the Nuremberg life of the middle of the sixteenth century; Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet, being the central figure; Eva, the daughter of Pogner, becoming the wife of Walter von Stolzing by his victory in the contest of poetry and song before the guild of master-singers. Frau Schuch-Proska, as Eva, sang expressively, although with scarcely power sufficient for so large a theatre. Herr Gudehus as Walter von Stolzing made a very favourable impression by his effective declamation, especially in the "Probe-lied" and the final "Preis-lied." Herr Fischer was a good representative of the sturdy Hans Sachs; Herr Moedlinger realised the comic character of Beckmesser with much quaint humour, and Fraulein Schaernack and Herren Wiegand, Scheide-mantel, and Schroedter were efficient, respectively, as Magdalena, Pogner, Kothner, and David. The second performance consisted of Weber's "Der Freischütz," in which Madame Biro de Marion (of the Royal Italian Opera) sustained the part of Agathe. The other principal characters were filled by artists who had appeared on the first evening—Frau Schuch-Proska, as Aennchen, sang and acted with much spirit and refinement (Madame Biro de Marion having been somewhat over-weighted in the music of Agathe). The characters of Max and Kaspar were very effectively sustained, respectively, by Herr Gudehus and Herr Wiegand, as were the less prominent parts of Ottokar Kuno and Kilian, by Herren Fischer, Moedlinger, and Kaps. The chorus-singing on both the occasions referred to was worthy the special reputation of German choristers, their action and by-play having been noteworthy features in their performance. The important orchestral details were finely rendered, the band being that of the Royal Italian Opera. That the duties of conductor were admirably fulfilled need scarcely be said, as Herr Richter presides in that capacity. For the third evening "Lohengrin" was announced, with Madame Albani as Elsa. Of this and of the following performance of "Tannhäuser" we must speak next week.

The Royal Italian Opera performances, since our last notice, have consisted of repetitions of works recently given, and therefore requiring no fresh comment beyond a record of Madame Albani's second appearance as the heroine of M. Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta," with a repetition of the great success obtained on the first occasion, already noticed. This (Saturday) evening Madame Adelina Patti is to return, as Violetta, in "La Traviata."

Mrs. Dutton Cook gave an interesting concert at Prince's Hall last week. The concert-giver, who is the widow of the well-known novelist and dramatic critic, studied in the Royal Academy of Music, and became distinguished there as an excellent pianist. The programme of the concert now referred to included her own refined and graceful performances, in which good executive powers and sound taste were manifested. Her solos were Mendelssohn's sketch in B flat major, and study in B flat minor. Besides these, Mrs. Cook was associated with Mr. Coenen in Chopin's rondo for two pianofortes, and with three of her well-trained pupils in Mr. W. Macfarren's "La Bouqueterie" for four performers on two pianos. Vocal pieces were contributed by well-known artists, Mr. G. Grosssmith gave his humorous sketch "The Drama on Crutches," Mr. Toole contributed a comic recitation, and Signor Pezze played violoncello solos.

The Richter concert of last week—the seventh of the series—was to have included the first performance of extracts from "Parsifal," the latest of Wagner's stage works, but the promise was not fulfilled, their production being postponed to a future concert. Liszt's third Hungarian Rhapsody, Berlioz's symphony "Episode de la vie d'un artiste," and more familiar orchestral pieces were finely played, and Madame Schuch-Proska sang two arias with much refinement. The eighth concert, on Monday evening, included fine orchestral performances of Méhul's overture, "La Chasse du Jeune Henri," and Beethoven's Pastoral symphony.

Sir Julius Benedict's Jubilee Concerts occurred last week at the Royal Albert Hall, and marked the fiftieth year of the veteran composer's adoption of this country as the scene of his chief artistic labours. The professional and personal good-will that he has earned is too widely and generally known to need comment now. At the first of the concerts referred to, yesterday (Friday) week, his grand oratorio, "St. Peter," was performed in the evening. The work was produced for and performed at the Birmingham Festival of 1870, and has since been given with equal success elsewhere. In its last week's rendering at the Albert Hall, it had the advantage of the co-operation of Madame Albani, who sang the soprano airs "The Lord hath His way," "I mourn as a dove," and "Gird up thy loins," with such rare purity of voice and charm of style as to call forth enthusiastic demonstrations. Mr. Sims Reeves sang the first tenor air, "O House of Jacob," but was unable to continue on account of sudden hoarseness, and Mr. Winch gave the other tenor air, "The Lord is very pitiful," besides his own share of the music, with excellent effect. The contralto and bass solo music was finely sung, as at Birmingham, respectively, by Madame Patey and Mr. Santley. Sir J. Benedict conducted. On the Saturday afternoon the fiftieth annual concert of Sir J. Benedict took place in the same locale. The programme was of a varied and interesting nature, having, among other features, comprised fine vocal performances by Mesdames Pauline Lucca, Sembrine, Scalchi, Sterling, and Hersee, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and other well-known artists. A specialty and novelty was Madame Sembrich's skilful performance of a violin solo. Sir J. Benedict played with much effect his pianoforte solo, "Erin"; and other performances, vocal and instrumental—too numerous for specification—made up a long and varied programme.

The four orchestral concerts given by Señor Sarasate, with Mr. G. W. Cusins as conductor, were supplemented by a fifth performance on Monday afternoon, at which the renowned Spanish violinist played Max Bruch's Scotch concerto, his own fantasia on themes from "Faust," and other pieces.

The annual morning concerts of Mr. W. G. Cusins and Mr. Kuhe will take place at St. James's Hall on Monday and Wednesday next.

Mr. Charles Gardner, an esteemed professor of the pianoforte, gave his nineteenth annual concert on Monday afternoon at Prince's Hall; where the third of the interesting chamber concerts given by Madame Frickenhaus (pianist) and Herr Ludwig (violinist) took place on Thursday evening with a programme of strong interest.

Miss Stuart Cumming gives her annual concert this (Saturday) afternoon at Steinway Hall.

Herr Adolf Friedman announces a vocal and instrumental concert to take place next Wednesday afternoon at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. He will be assisted by several artists of note. An excellent programme has been issued.

Mlle. Speer and Mlle. Marie Speer give a morning concert next Thursday afternoon at Steinway Hall.





THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS OF RUSSIA.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF HESSE.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL WEDDING.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander III., to Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and of the late Grand Duchess (Princess Alice of England), will be solemnised next week at St. Petersburg; and we give the Portraits of the bride and bridegroom. Princess Elizabeth, whose elder sister was recently married to Prince Louis of Battenberg, at Darmstadt, is in the twentieth year of her age, having been born on Nov. 1, 1864. The Grand Duke Sergius, born on May 11, 1857, is four years younger than his sister the Duchess of Edinburgh, and twelve years junior to the Emperor Alexander. The bride and her father have arrived at the Palace of

Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, having been met by the Grand Duke Sergius on the Russian frontier. The Duchess of Edinburgh and the King of Greece have arrived to be present at the wedding.

Our Portrait of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse is from a photograph by Mr. C. Backofen, of Darmstadt.

THE PHILADELPHIAN CRICKETERS.

There is no doubt that our American cousins would have attracted far more attention amongst cricketers if they had not arrived almost at the same time as the Australians, who are now paying us their fourth visit. Of course the two teams have come over with widely different views, the Australians

making a regular business of it, whilst the chief object of the Philadelphians is to improve themselves in the game, and to enjoy a holiday trip. The party was originally made up as follows:—Messrs. F. E. Brewster, H. Brown, E. W. Clark, H. MacNutt, C. A. Newhall, and R. S. Newhall, of the Young America C.C.; Messrs. J. M. Fox, S. Law, W. C. Lowry, and J. B. Thayer, of the Merion C.C.; Messrs. J. A. Scott, and D. P. Stoeber, of the Belmont C.C.; and Messrs. W. Bracker, and W. C. Morgan, of the Germantown C.C. We believe, however, that one or two changes have since been made. Mr. R. S. Newhall, the captain, is a capital bat, and very useful in the field; but does not bowl. His brother Charles, on the other hand, has bowled with great success for many years past, and he is well backed up in this department of the game by Messrs.



THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET TEAM IN LONDON.







Lowry, Fox, Brewster, MacNutt, and Law, the last named of whom is unusually fast, and yet can stay right through a long innings if necessary. Mr. H. Brown is the wicket keeper of the team, and should he unfortunately be temporarily disabled, Mr. J. A. Scott is fully qualified to fill this responsible post. Doubtless the strong point of the eleven is their really fine fielding all round, and in this branch of the game—so important, and so often neglected—they compare very favourably with many far more pretentious players. As cricket has never been a really popular game in America, it is not to be expected that the Philadelphians can old their own with our counties or strongest clubs; but a very judicious programme has been arranged for them, and we heartily wish them fine weather and a pleasant and successful tour.

### AT THE SHAKSPEAREAN SHOW.

A few parting Sketches of groups and figures which struck our Artist's fancy at the Royal Albert Hall, upon the occasion of this entertainment, already sufficiently described, fill one of our pages this week. The mixture of theatrical costumes, prepared for the *tableaux vivants* of well-known scenes from ten or twelve different plays, with fashionable dresses of the present day, presented the aspect of a demi-masquerade. Personages in the most romantic attire were found amusing themselves, in the intervals of dramatic performances, as freely as their commonplace neighbours, with all the pretty pastimes and practical jests of a public social festivity, or of any Fancy Fair. These piquant incidents of the motley assemblage have not escaped our Artist's notice.

### THE MAORI VISITORS.

These specimens of the native race of New Zealand, who arrived in London last week, are Tawhiao, chief of some tribes in the North Island west of the Waikato River, who styles himself a King; Topia Turoa, a wealthy Wanganui chief, who subscribed £1000 towards the expenses of the visit to England; Wiremu Patara te Tui, the King's cousin, who acts as secretary to him, and was editor of the *Hoko*, a paper started to advocate the King's cause; Hori Ropia, a chief from Tauranga, in the Wellington District; and Major Te Wheoro, who has for some time past had the honour of a seat in the New Zealand House of Representatives. Te Wheoro showed his fidelity to the Colonial Government in the Waikato war, twenty years ago. He wears the medal given to the British troops engaged in that campaign, and his commission as an officer of the Colonial Militia is dated August 21, 1874. Mr. George Skidmore, who accompanies the party as interpreter, is a half-caste, a native of the Bay of Islands, and speaks both English and Maori fluently. The King, who is about sixty years of age, dresses plainly in the European fashion, and his shark's tooth suspended by a black ribbon from his right ear, and bunch of fish-bones hanging from his button-hole, are his only distinguishing ornaments. He is a man of middle height, fairly robust, and with a face deeply scarred with tattoo marks in a minute scroll-pattern, which covers the entire forehead and features except just below the eyes. Topia Turoa, who is old and infirm, and lame with gout, has full grey whiskers and moustache, but shaved chin. Major Te Wheoro and Hori Ropia are not tattooed. Patara te Tui, the journalist and secretary, has tattoo marks on his face, but is shaved except his moustache. They are all total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, but smoke pipes or cigarettes. It is understood that one object of the visit is in connection with the settlement of the land question of the King country, of which Tawhiao is the nominal head, and the adjustment of tribal claims. In 1882 the New Zealand Government offered to restore to Tawhiao and his tribe the bulk of the unsold confiscated land on the western side of the Waipa, and another section at Kaipara. They further offered to build him a house where he pleased, and furnish it for him; to give him a pension of £400 a year for life; to appoint him an Assessor under the Resident Magistrates Act—an office not before given save to Europeans, to make him an Assessor of the Native Lands Court, a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, and to call him to the Legislative Council. In return for these honours he was required to abdicate his kingship, and was told that there could no longer be any law or sovereignty other than that of the Queen. This offer Tawhiao, under the advice of Wahanui, his chief adviser, rejected, declining upon any terms to part with his "mana" or sovereignty. But the progress of civilisation is too far advanced in New Zealand for it to be possible for the natives to stand against it. King Tawhiao and his companions are staying at the house of Mrs. Saintsbury, Demeter House, 13, Montague-place, Russell-square.

### THE SCOTTISH CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

We give two Illustrations of the new building of the Scottish Conservative Club in Princes-street, Edinburgh. The trustees of this club are the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Watson, Sir Graham Montgomery, Sir James Gibson-Craig, and Messrs. T. G. Murray, F. Pitman, and James Haldane. The committee of management includes the Earl of Haddington, Colonel G. Walker, Sir George Scott Douglas, Lord Kintore, Lord Hopetoun, Lord A. Cecil, Sir W. Baillie, and many active members of the Conservative party. Mr. R. Addison Smith is the secretary. Our Illustrations are from photographs by Mr. J. Horsburgh, of Princes-street.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday over 12,000 of the metropolitan volunteers were under arms. The principal events were the inspection of five corps of the city of London and Middlesex.

The International Twenty Rifle-Match between Volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland took place last Saturday, near Glasgow, and resulted in the victory of the English team—England making 1817 points; Scotland, 1810; and Ireland, 1657.

Corporal F. J. Rothon, London Rifle Brigade, with the fine score of 97 points with the Martini, has been declared the champion of the West of Scotland Rifle Association, and wins, besides the gold badge and a silver cup, £10.

The 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, consisting of about twenty officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men, having concluded a week's drill with the regular troops at Aldershot, left the camp last Saturday morning, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crosbie.

The Duke of Cambridge has intimated his intention to inspect, this (Saturday) evening, on the Horse Guards' Parade, the 3rd City of London Rifles, of which Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.S.I., is honorary Colonel. The inspection will be held at six o'clock; and it is understood that the corps will turn out nearly, if not quite, 1000 strong. His Royal Highness will also shortly inspect the London Rifle Brigade (of which he is hon. Colonel) in Hyde Park.

### PROPOSED RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

It is expected in India that a mixed English and Russian commission will proceed in the autumn to the northern border of Afghanistan to mark out the frontier. An agreement has, it is understood, been arrived at between the British and Russian Governments, providing in general terms that the frontier shall follow the course of the Oxus as far as Khoja Saleh, whence it will proceed south and west, taking a circular course along the margin of cultivation to Pul-i-Khatun, on the Hari Rud river. It would appear that her Majesty's Government, having acquiesced in the Russians securing beyond Merv a lodgment at Old Sarakhs, intend, if this news be true, to surrender a valuable slice of fertile Afghan territory, and allow them to approach yet fifty-two miles and a half nearer Herat, to say nothing of receding south along the bank of the Murghab. When established at Pul-i-Khatun, the Russians will be within 150 miles of Herat, and within eighty of Meshed; our garrison at Quetta being at the same time 514 miles from Herat. Distant as Quetta is 145 miles from Candahar, and separated from it by a more difficult road, the Russians will be able to occupy Herat from Pul-i-Khatun before our Quetta troops can even sight Candahar. Mr. Charles Marvin, who furnishes us with the map here presented,



says that "there is no reason whatever why Russia should be permitted to make a fresh advance from Sarakhs to Pul-i-Khatun. She could control the Turcomans, and maintain order along her frontier just as easily from the former place. The effect of this new surrender of her Majesty's Government is to enlarge the Russian base at Sarakhs, and to give Russia an area of several hundred miles of fertile territory, where she can organise operations against Herat." It should also be observed that Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff has announced that the Transcaspian Railway is to be extended to Askabad, distant 388 miles from Herat. Our Indian line is only sanctioned to Quetta, 514 miles from Herat.

### THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BURNLEY.

The foundation-stone of this building was laid on Saturday, the 24th ult., by Colonel Thursby, of Bank Hall, whose family have given the site and £1000 towards the building fund. It is the first hospital that has been designed with one-storey wards, surmounted by sun-rooms, on the circular principle, advocated by Professor Marshall, F.R.S., in a paper read at the meeting of the Social Science Congress in 1878. Other hospitals are in course of construction with circular wards of two or three storeys, the most important of which is the Civil Hospital at Antwerp. It is expected that many of the difficulties and dangers, arising from the known defects in even the latest types of hospital construction, will under this system be avoided, and that the most perfect hygienic conditions will be attained. Amongst the advantages to be gained on this principle are the more perfect aeration of the ward blocks, the freedom from stagnant corners internally, the free admission of sunlight throughout the day, increased floor space and cubic air space, with less of lineal wall space; and a central system of heating and ventilation, having an equal effect upon all points of the ward. The principal wards in the new hospital at Burnley will be 60 ft. in diameter, and will contain twenty beds each. The smoke flue and foul air extraction flues are in the centre, and round these is formed a spiral staircase of easy gradient leading to a sun-room on the roof, which is glazed all round. Outside this sun-room is a promenade 10 ft. wide, making a circuit of the ward. The roof of the ward is formed of iron and concrete, the promenade being finished in rock asphalt. Under the wards a subway is formed for all pipes, and facilities are afforded for cleaning; here are the ventilating flues and the soot-chamber, which is formed at the foot of the central smoke-flue. Means are provided also for the conveyance of coal, ashes, and foul linen, by the aid of lifts and shoots. The walls will be lined with glazed bricks of ivory tint, pointed with Keen's cement, as affording the most impervious surface. The windows will be glazed with plate glass, and the floors will be laid with oak, polished. The wards will be heated by thermohydric stoves, supplemented with a range of super-heated pipes round the outer walls. Accommodation will at present be provided for forty-four beds, though the plan is arranged for 132 beds, with fourteen additional beds in the children's ward. The administrative block will be constructed up to the full capacity, the central portion being in three storeys. The architects are Messrs. W. Waddington and Son, of Burnley and Manchester.

### HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The session of the Parliament of Health, designed, together with the handbooks, to enforce the leading objects of the International Health Exhibition, is now fairly opened. It began appropriately last week by the three days' Congress on the Dwellings of the Poor, under the initiation of the useful Mansion House Council, of which Mr. John Hamer is the hon. secretary. From this date the "International Conferences," as they are officially termed, will continue almost without intermission for two months. The conferences during the present week are under the combined management of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, and the Parkes Museum of Hygiene. The first conference was held on Monday, under the presidency of Dr. Orme Dudfield, President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. The first paper read was by Dr. Tripe, medical officer for South Hackney, on The Domestic Sanitary Arrangements of the Metropolitan Poor; and Mr. Ernest Turner subsequently contributed a paper on The Improvement of the Sanitary Arrangements of Metropolitan Houses. Discussions followed upon the reading of each paper, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Dr. Bartlett, and Professor Corfield being amongst the speakers.

### THE COURT.

Divine service was conducted at the castle on Sunday morning by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princess Leiningen, Princesses Marie and Victoria Melita of Edinburgh, and the Royal household. Her Majesty has walked and driven almost daily, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Leiningen. Yesterday week the Princesses of Edinburgh, who are staying at Aberfeldie Main, visited her Majesty, and Princess Beatrice drove out with them. With her customary warm sympathy, the Queen telegraphed from Balmoral last week to ascertain the condition of the persons injured in the railway accident at Downton. According to present arrangements, her Majesty will leave Balmoral for Windsor at the close of next week.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Princesses and suite attended Divine service at the English church, Wiesbaden, on Sunday. Since the Prince's arrival there the weather has been very unfavourable, preventing any excursions in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Glücksburg has been taken seriously ill. The King and Queen of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the young Princesses, together with the children of the King of the Hellenes, left last Tuesday morning on an excursion to Koenigstein, the seat of the Duke of Nassau, returning in the evening.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Cronstadt last Sunday at noon, on board the Royal yacht Osborne, and was received by the Grand Duke Alexis and the Minister of Marine. Her Royal Highness proceeded immediately on board an Imperial yacht to Peterhof, where she met with a State reception. A salute was fired on her arrival. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador, paid a visit to the Duchess of Edinburgh at Peterhof in the afternoon.

### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Less is being heard this week of the possibility of fresh commercial difficulties in this country, chiefly, perhaps, because rumours and surmises have been worked down to limits which admit of close watching. Yet the markets are not at rest. In the Stock Exchange buying is not equal to the selling, and prices decline in consequence. As an illustration of the point in view English railway securities may be mentioned. The weather for a week past has been all that could be desired in the farming interest, warm and steady rains having been falling for a week past. This momentarily checks passenger traffic, and so we have less favourable returns of receipts, but investors and speculators are not so blind as to misread such obvious matters as the weekly returns cover. That trade generally does not wear a hopeful appearance is well known, and in the present temper of the markets that fact is made much of. In other departments there is the same readiness to dwell upon whatever is adverse. American Railways are, of course, still subdued, and in some cases a strong feeling of insecurity still prevails, but in no direction is the downward movement so decided as it is in Grand Trunk Railway stocks. Speculative selling no doubt takes the lead, and at each settlement it is expected that stock will prove scarce, and that then there will be a rebound, but so far fall has followed fall almost without interruption. It is not known what limit of depreciation adverse speculators are going for, and some surprise is expressed that there has not yet been a reaction from the decline, even though a return movement should not be permanent. Probably the prostrate condition of the markets generally explains this.

The forged communication from Mr. Gladstone in regard to Chili guaranteeing some rate of interest on the Peruvian Debt was very clumsy, but it succeeded with the Stock Exchange officials. Yet not only was it unable to bear any of many quite ordinary tests, but it was at once scouted as improbable by the market and by outsiders. Its refutation was quickly made, but not before some operators had made money out of the hoax. Others have, no doubt, lost money, and they would have the Stock Exchange Committee cancel all the bargains in Peruvian Bonds which took place at exceptional prices; but there are many practical objections to such a course, and the Committee have not been able to comply, however much they may sympathise with those who are injured.

The Hudson's Bay dividend for the past year is to be 22s. per share, which is 5 per cent on the present price, high as the premium on them now is. This is due largely to the advance in the selling price of the company's furs, fashion having, luckily for the shareholders, come back to North American descriptions. The directors further express the confident expectation that at the interim meeting in November there will be a return of £1 per share on capital account. So fortune favours the shareholder, and though one would not say a word to revive the baneful speculative interest in this property which prevailed a year ago, it is not easy to avoid the conclusion that those who have the shares have a good investment, one which returns a sufficient rate of interest now and which has a very great reversion indeed.

T. S.

Our Portrait of the late Sir Bartle Frere, in the last Number of this Journal, was from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

The publication of the seventh edition of Dr. Kinns' work, "Moses and Geology," has called forth numerous letters from persons of note bearing testimony to the accuracy of scientific and other facts mentioned in the work.

The Duke of Cambridge presided yesterday week at a meeting held in the Royal United Service Institution to receive the support of the executive committee appointed with reference to the graves of our soldiers in the Crimea. The report gave an account of the work done in collecting the remains from the scattered cemeteries, and their reinterment on Cathcart's Hill, and in conclusion recommended that application should be made to the Treasury for the maintenance grant of £200 a year promised. Resolutions were passed to carry out the suggestions of the report, and a vote was agreed to acknowledging the sympathy and assistance afforded by the Russian Government.

In London, 2098 births and 1458 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 500, and the deaths 14 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 40 from small-pox, 85 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 88 from whooping-cough, 19 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 3 from simple cholera, and not one from typhus. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had decreased in the five preceding weeks from 360 to 252, further fell to 249 last week, and were five below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 57 deaths: 45 being the result of negligence or accident, among which were 22 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 9 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eleven cases of suicide were registered.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 10.

The last week of the Paris season, which for fashionable people ends with the Grand Prix, has been spoiled by most unseasonable weather. Rain, cold, and wind have converted all the fêtes into exhibitions of umbrellas and overcoats, and the Grand Prix itself, the occasion of the greatest and most popular of all Parisian holidays, would have been run in a torrent of rain had it not been for the accident of a false start, which gave the storm-cloud time to drift over the race-course. As it was, the famous procession of carriages and pedestrians going to and coming from the races—that procession that stretches in an unbroken line from the boulevards, through the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne to Longchamps—took place through a sea of mud and under a deluge of rain. Nevertheless, in spite of this inclemency of the weather an immense crowd of enthusiasts came to salute the victory of the French horse, Little Duck, belonging to the Duc de Castries, who, it will be remembered, won the Grand Prix last year with Frontin. Little Duck won easily; Lambkin, the English champion, came in second, and Fra Diavolo third. The gate-money amounted to 292,000*fr.*, as compared with 330,000*fr.* last year.

In virtue of the monopoly of attention which it has had, I give the first place in the record of the week to the Grand Prix and its hero. The Parliamentary week has been rather important, inasmuch as the Divorce Bill in the Senate has passed through the stage of amendments and reappeared in the form recorded in the Code Napoléon, except the case of mutual consent, which is abolished. The proceedings of the Chamber have been mainly devoted to a long and furious debate on Corsican matters, occasioned by an interpellation of M. Laguerre on the incidents which led to the death of the journalist Saint-Elme. The whole affair, with its romantic details of vendetta, assassination, ambush, and oppression, reminds one of Merinée's "Colomba," and gives one a curious idea of Republican administration in Corsica. The only result of the debate has been to show that the Government has succeeded in creating a sort of Republican party in Corsica by means which are in themselves reprehensible, but, perhaps, alone efficacious in this romantic island. In short, the Government obtained a success, inasmuch as the demand of an official inquiry into Corsican affairs was put aside by the vote of the order of the day pure and simple, M. Ferry having made the vote a Cabinet question. The 300 voices against 198 thus obtained by the Government shows how strongly M. Ferry holds his majority in the Chamber.

The exhibition of the Crown Diamonds in the Louvre is attracting the feminine element of the public, while the picture-lovers are attracted by the Meissonier Exhibition and the last days of the Salon. Amongst all the rubies and emeralds and sapphires spreading out their petrified charms on purple velvet, the place of honour is reserved for the Pitt or Regent diamond, a monster among diamonds, but not so fine, as I heard one of my countrymen contemptuously say, "Not so fine as the Koh-i-noor."—Eighty-two designs have been sent in for the proposed national monument to Gambetta, and are now on exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.—A committee of artists and men of letters has been formed, with a view to erecting a monument to the great painter, Eugène Delacroix.—M. Jamin, the eminent professor of physics, has been elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the late J. B. Dumas.

Yesterday week the King of Greece arrived in Vienna, and received a visit from the Emperor of Austria. His Hellenic Majesty has proceeded to St. Petersburg.—The Croatian Diet was opened on the 5th inst. by the Vice-President.

The Emperor of Germany and the Grand Duchess of Baden drove on the 5th inst. to Potsdam, where they dined. In the morning the Crown Prince received the Choral Union of Strasburg, which is under his protection, and whose members were invited to luncheon. Last Saturday being the anniversary of the death of King Frederick William III., the Emperor, with the Crown Prince and the Grand Duchess of Baden, visited the mausoleum at Charlottenburg, and spent the remainder of the day in retirement. The investiture of Prince Henry with the Order of the Golden Fleece took place on Sunday in the Blue Saloon of the Palace. The foundation-stone of the new German Parliament House was laid on Monday morning by the Emperor William, who was accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess and their sons, the Princes William and Henry, and the other members of the Prussian Royal family. The ceremony was also attended by Prince Bismarck, the Imperial Secretaries of State, the Prussian Ministers and the members of the Reichstag, together with numerous military officers of high rank, and a distinguished company, who had received tickets of invitation. Prince Bismarck read the document drawn up by the Emperor, which was subsequently deposited in the cavity of the foundation-stone. On Tuesday Prince Bismarck entertained the Emperor at dinner.

By Royal proclamation issued on Monday night general elections for the Lower House or Danish Folkething will take place on the 25th inst.

The King of Sweden and Norway arrived at Christiania on the 5th inst., and proceeded to hold a Council of State.

Admiral Hewett has been well received by the King of Abyssinia. He spent two days with the King, and is now on his way back, having apparently succeeded in the object of his mission.—Souakim was subjected to a sharp attack on Sunday night, and the firing on both sides was very heavy for about an hour, but no casualties are reported on either side. The Iris arrived on Sunday with reinforcements. According to a report from Major Trotter, a man named Abdallah Ameen had arrived at Wady Halfa, and reported that Khartoum was strongly fortified and well supplied with wheat. The Nile was rising well, and a steamer was daily coming out from the town and firing at the rebels on the banks of the river. The position of affairs at Senaar is unchanged. Great consternation was caused in Cairo on Tuesday by the receipt of news that Berber had fallen into the hands of the rebels, who had massacred the garrison, but in official circles the statement is disbelieved. Souakim was again attacked on Monday night.

The Republican Convention at Chicago met yesterday week and commenced balloting for the nomination of President of the United States. After three ballots, during which the votes for Mr. Blaine increased, a fourth was taken, when he obtained 544 votes, securing his nomination. Before adjourning the Convention nominated Mr. Logan for the post of Vice-President. Mr. Blaine's name is received with rejoicing among Republicans in most places, but in others doubts are expressed of his success. An exciting campaign is predicted, the expectation being that the Democratic Convention meeting at Chicago on July 8 will nominate Mr. Tilden or a candidate named by him.

It is reported from Durban that further collisions have occurred in the Reserve between the Usutis and the Loyals, and that the Boers, aided by a strong Usutu force, have invaded Usibepu's territory.

## OBITUARY.

LORD FARNHAM.

The Right Hon. Somerset Richard,



ninth Lord Farnham, died at his seat, near Cavan, June 4, 1884. He was born Oct. 18, 1803, the second son of Henry, sixth Lord, by Lady Anne Butler, his wife, daughter of the second Earl of Carrick. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, sat in Parliament as member for county Cavan 1838 to 1840, and served as High Sheriff of that county in 1844. He married, first, 1839, Dorothea, youngest daughter of Richard Pennefather, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland (which lady died in 1861); and secondly, 1861, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Samuel Delap, of Monellan, county Donegal. He became again a widower in 1873, and has left no issue. The title devolves, consequently, on his brother James Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, born in 1813, now tenth Lord Farnham, formerly M.P. county Cavan, severely wounded in the Crimea. The nobleman whose death we record succeeded his brother Henry, Lord Farnham, an accomplished scholar and a learned genealogist, who perished, with his wife, in the terrible railway accident near Abergele in 1868. The Maxwells of Farnham are a branch of the old Scottish family of Maxwell of Calderwood.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, J.P. and D.L., county Tyrone, died at his residence in Portland-place on the 3rd inst. He was born July 27, 1813, the second son of James, Viscount Hamilton, grandson of John James, Marquis of Abercorn, and brother of the present Duke of Abercorn, K.G. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was raised to the rank of a Marquis's younger son in 1818, and sat in Parliament as member for Tyrone a great number of years. He was Treasurer of H.M. Household, 1852, and 1858-9, and Vice-Chamberlain 1866 to 1868, having been sworn of the Privy Council. Lord Claud married, in 1844, Lady Elizabeth Emma Proby, daughter of the third Earl of Carysfort, and leaves one son and three daughters, the eldest married to Professor John Tyndall, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., and the youngest to the Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, M.P.

MAJOR-GENERAL NUGENT.

Major-General St. George Mervyn Nugent, of Fanenconell, county Cavan, died on the 29th ult. He was youngest son of Mr. Christopher Edmond John Nugent, of Fanenconell, High Sheriff county Cavan in 1821, by Sophia Maria Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Rathborne, of Scrypsletown; and was a descendant of the noble house of Westmeath. He entered the Army in 1842, and had a distinguished career. He served, under Gough, in the campaign against the Sikhs, at Ferozeshah, Moodkee, and Sobroon, and was severely wounded in the last-named battle. In 1858 he was appointed Brigade Major at Aldershot; in 1861, Quartermaster-General of the Army in North America; and, in 1868, Assistant Quartermaster-General for Ireland. Subsequently he became Deputy Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Chief of the Staff in Malta; and, finally, Deputy Adjutant-General of the North British district. He retired from the Army as Major-General in 1881. General St. George Nugent married, 1856, Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Litton, M.P., and leaves issue two sons.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. W. Beswick, of Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, J.P., Lord of the Manor of Gristhorpe, on the 5th, aged sixty-seven.

Mr. Alfred Hudson Shadwell, Taxing Master in Chancery, fifth son of the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor, on the 31st ult., aged sixty-five.

Mr. Arthur Perigal, R.S.A., a distinguished painter, especially of Highland scenery, and an enthusiastic angler, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-eight.

Captain James Butler Fellowes, of Broom Hall, Horsell, late 77th Regiment, eldest son of Sir James Fellowes, M.D., of Adbury House, Hants, on the 30th ult., at Chobham.

The Rev. John Manley Hawker, M.A., Prebendary and Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, Rector of Berrynarbor, on the 5th inst., at his rectory, near Ilfracombe, aged sixty-four.

Colonel Lloyd Philipps, of Mabws, near Aberystwith, on the 5th inst. He held the Colonelcy of the Cardiganshire Militia, and for several years was Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for the Western Division of South Wales.

Vice Admiral Alexander Boyle, on the 8th inst., at his house in Prince's-gardens, aged seventy-four. He was the second son of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in October, 1830.

Colonel John Allen Lloyd Philipps, of Dale Castle, county Pembroke, and Mabws, county Cardigan, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Cardigan Militia, on the 5th inst., in his sixtieth year. His father, Major Lloyd Philipps, assumed the latter surname at the decease of Richard, Lord Milford.

Mr. Henry Byron, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Port au Prince for nearly thirty years, grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, who was uncle of Lord Byron, the poet, on the 4th ult., at his residence, Fleur des Champs, Hayti, aged eighty. His eldest son, Henry James Byron, the dramatist, had died in the previous month.

Francis Ernest Kerr, Governor of Military Prison, late of the Rifle Brigade, third son of Lord Henry F. C. Kerr, M.A. (second son of the sixth Marquis of Lothian), by Louisa Dorothea, his wife, only daughter of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., on the 30th ult. at Malta: he was born in 1810, and married, in 1870, Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. Robert Monteith, of Carstairs.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government, dated Adelaide, June 6, informing him that the Parliament met on the 5th inst., and that splendid rains have fallen in the colony.

At the launch of a steamer on Lake Constance last Saturday a platform on which the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, who had christened the vessel, stood with other company, gave way, and forty ladies, among whom was the Princess, were thrown into the water, none being seriously hurt.

In opening the Victorian Parliament on Tuesday last, the Governor said that if the various steps hitherto taken to prevent the contemplated deportation of recidivists to the French possessions in the Western Pacific should prove ineffectual, the Victorian Government would be prepared to adopt such measures as might be necessary.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Norfolk intends to contribute £3000 towards the technical department of the Fifth College, Sheffield.

The Queen has contributed £50 to the Endowment and Scholarship Fund of the Church of Scotland Ministers' Daughters' College.

Mr. Henry Irving has become a life governor of the Chelsea Hospital for Women by giving twenty guineas towards the funds, on behalf of which the Shakespearean Show was held.

A performance of Shakspeare's "As You Like It" was given by the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club on Thursday at St. George's Hall, on behalf of the University College Hospital.

The romantic play "Ingomar" is to be given under distinguished patronage this (Saturday) evening, at St. George's Hall, for the benefit of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith presided at the fifty-second anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, which took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening.

Last Saturday afternoon the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of about 250 ladies and gentlemen, held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Reckitt, Caen Wood Towers, Highgate, in aid of the Society for Promoting Special Religious Services for the People in Theatres, Halls, and Mission-rooms.

A lecture on "Dante" was given at Westminster Town-hall last Monday evening by the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, M.A. (Bishop-designate of Ripon), on behalf of the Christ Church Westminster National Schools. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P., last week laid the foundation-stone of a free library at Darlington that cost about £5000 without the land, which is also a gift, being derived from a legacy left by the late Mr. Edwin Pease for the purpose. The Mayor and Corporation attended.

The association that was formed somewhat less than a year ago to provide art for schools publishes an account of its stewardship in the *Times*, from which we gather that it has made a very creditable start in the work of hanging the walls of elementary schools in London with good prints and photographs. The work has not been confined to London.

For the benefit of the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, which has the patronage of the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, a well-known amateur collector of orchids, cactuses, and agaves, Mr. J. T. Peacock, has opened his gardens and greenhouses at Sudbury House, Hammersmith, to the public.

A general court of governors and subscribers to the Female Orphan Asylum was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday. There are at present about 150 young people in the institution. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year showed an ordinary receipt of £3273, and £2692 as extraordinary income, making, with a balance from last year, £6507. The total expenditure came to £6228.

In consequence of the great success of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," performed last month at the Royalty Theatre by young lady students, under the direction of Mrs. Fairfax, the performance will be repeated, by permission of Lord Sudeley, at 7, Buckingham-gate, to-day (Saturday), for the same good object of establishing recreation-rooms for the Girls' Friendly Society. The cast will be almost exactly the same as on the first occasion.

The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers have presented £20 to the Church of England Central Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays; and the following donations have been made by the Carpenters' Company:—100 guineas to the International Health Exhibition; £500 to the Equipment Fund of the City and Guilds Technical College, Kensington; £25 to the City of London College; and £25 to the Female School of Art, Queen's-square.

At a meeting held in Chester in connection with the election of candidates for the Royal Albert Asylum the Duke of Westminster said that in the seven northern counties which the asylum covered there were 8000 idiots, of whom about 2100 are between six years and twenty-five years of age. Lord Winmarleigh, chairman of the central committee, Lord Egerton of Tatton, and other speakers appealed for increased pecuniary assistance from Cheshire, and an influential local committee was formed.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the annual meeting of the Home Hospitals Association for Paying Patients was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House; and the Duke of Northumberland, in moving the adoption of the report, said one of the greatest difficulties they had to contend with was the number of applicants for admission they were obliged to refuse. A resolution was passed in favour of an extension of the scheme, provided £10,000 additional capital is subscribed. Dr. Quain, Sir Risdon Bennett, and Dr. Theodore Williams were amongst the speakers.

The half-yearly election of pensioners to the benefits of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association took place on Thursday week, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, under the presidency of Mr. Frederick T. Isitt. The association, which was founded in 1858, grants pensions to infirm or permanently disabled porters or messengers employed in wholesale or retail houses of all trades; also to messengers or porters employed in banks, insurance offices, hotels, and commercial establishments generally, and to their necessitous widows and orphans.

The sixth annual meeting of the "People's Concert Society" was held last Saturday at the house of Mr. Frederick Harrison. The Hon. Norman Grosvenor took the chair and read the report, the adoption of which was moved by Mrs. Ashton Dilke. Professor Blackie, Mr. Fyffe, and others spoke. The chairman stated that the season (1883-4) which has just been brought to a close has been by far the most successful the society has yet had. From October to March fifty-seven concerts were given in poor and populous districts of London (tickets 6d. and 1d.), and 37,000 persons attended them. Twenty-four Sunday evening concerts were given at South-place, Finsbury, and the hall was invariably filled by an appreciative audience. In the poor districts of Poplar six concerts were given, and were among the most successful of the season. The music performed at these concerts is always of a high class; but the pieces are judiciously chosen and the programmes are not too long. Amateur and professional musicians give their services.

A fête, under the title of "A Mediæval Market," will be held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge. The scheme is under the patronage of the Princesses of the Royal family, and a long list of the nobility. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, will open the market next Wednesday, at two p.m. It will be held in aid of a fund to buy and enlarge the premises of the Training College at Ealing for Teachers of the Deaf on the "German system," by which those called "dumb" are taught to speak. The entertainments will include a procession of children in character, as Canterbury Pilgrims, each afternoon, musical and dramatic performances, the performances of military bands, and a promenade and other concerts. The stalls will exhibit rich collections of Indian work, paintings and sketches, clothing, fancy work and ornamental objects, dairy produce, art needlework, live pets, flowers and refreshments, porcelain and glass, toys and dolls, and pottery of all nations.

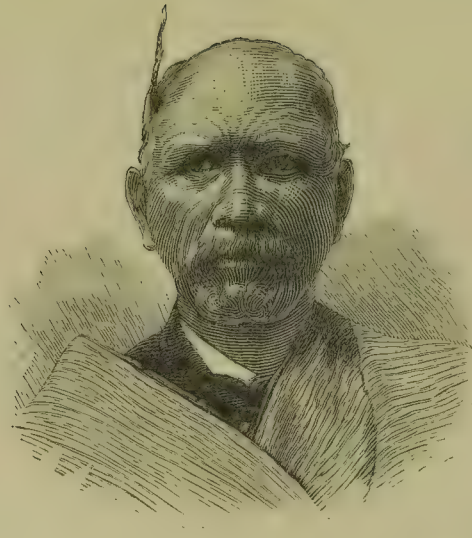




MAJOR TE WHEORO.

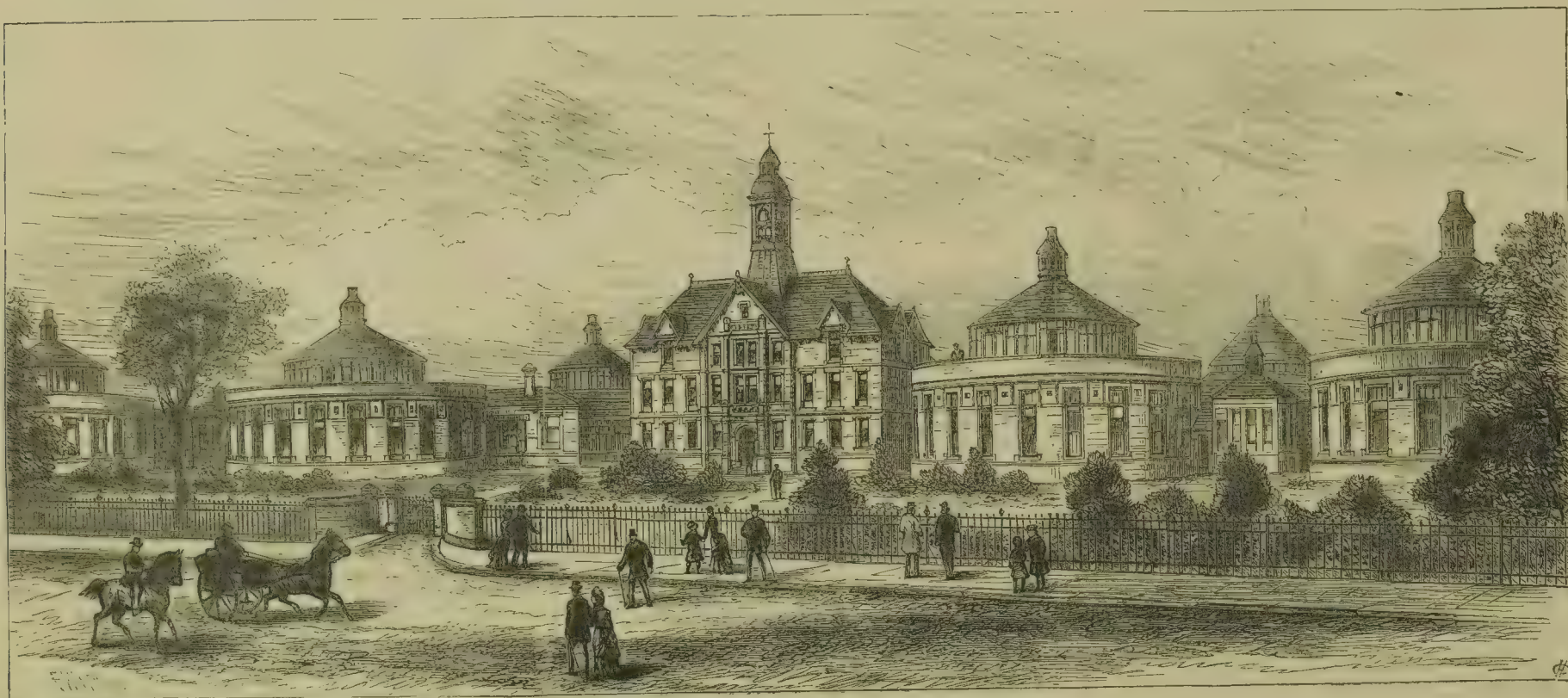


TAWHIAO, THE MAORI KING.



PATARI TE TUHI, THE KING'S COUSIN.

THE MAORI VISITORS TO LONDON



THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.



EXTERIOR.



ENTRANCE-HALL.

THE SCOTTISH CONSERVATIVE CLUB AT EDINBURGH.





GENERAL VIEW  
OF THE  
CAMP

TANDEM RACE

LEGS  
& WINGS

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE

THE  
TRUSSED  
TONG

CIC, ALBERTO

THE PROCESSION

CRIPPS ON A HUNTER

THE BARBER

THE CYCLISTS' CAMP AT ALEXANDRA PARK.



## THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

The interest of the *Cornhill Magazine* this month is nearly engrossed by "The Giant's Robe," which attains its culmination. Caffyn shoots his bolt, and the long-haired arrow recoils against himself. Vincent, by whose magnanimity he has been baffled, is himself placed in the most painful position by the reproaches of Mabel, herself deceived; while Mark, though reprieved from apparently inevitable destruction, is in the most painful predicament of all, and the dénouement seems likely to be brought about by some desperate action on his part. The situation shows all the dramatic faculty and power of complicating a plot of which "Vice Versa" gave such abundant proof. Another good story is "Dr. Greatrex's Engagement." A young medical man fancies he is on the point of becoming insane, in which belief he is much encouraged by the authorities on lunacy. The dismay of his betrothed, and the manner in which he awakes from his delusion and finds himself famous, are skilfully worked out. Mr. Payne's literary reminiscences are meagre, but comprise the best part of the late Mr. Calverley's famous examination paper on "Pickwick."

The *English Illustrated* is very good this month. In the department of fiction it has the first part of a little story, remarkable for psychological truth of portraiture, by Henry James, entitled "The Author of Beltraggio," setting forth how an eminent man may fail to be a hero to his own wife, who goes so far as to consider his novels objectionable, and to abstain from reading them. "Two Centuries of Bath" is rich in graphic illustrations of that city. Mr. Du Maurier appears in a new light in his beautiful illustration of the organ-player impersonating Alfred Rethel's conception of "Der Tod als Freund." "Drawing-room Dances," by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, is a little history very gracefully illustrated; and Mr. Henry Lucy's account of his stormy voyage from Yokohama to Kioto in an old tub full of Japanese is exceedingly humorous.

The best thing in a rather dull number of *Macmillan* is the editor's "Review of the Month." We entirely disagree with the views expressed, but admire the ability with which they are set forth. "Art and Life" is a clever dialogue, but the well-known initials of "H.D.T." have been appended to more brilliant things. There is nothing else to notice except Mr. Theodore Bent's pleasant sketch of Greek family life on the island of Chios.

*Blackwood* has one sensational article, a paradoxical attempt to prove that Shakspeare read Dante either in the original or in a Latin or French prose translation, and that the rival poet alluded to in the Sonnets—a contemporary, as all men have thought till now—is no other than the author of the Divine Comedy. If this proposition is advanced seriously there is considerable humour in it; if intended for a joke, it is too long and too heavy. "Magda's Cow" is an idyl of Polish peasant life, very pretty, both in the delineation of character and the description of manners and scenery. There are two good papers on different regions of the North American continent, and an analysis of the Reform Bill, partisan in spirit, of course, but containing useful statistics.

The main attractions of *Longman's Magazine* are the serials, "Jack's Courtship" and "Madam." Mr. Anstey's short story also possesses considerable merit.

Leaving out of account the article on "England's Foreign Policy," to which so much attention was for a time drawn by its erroneous ascription to Mr. Gladstone, the *Fortnightly Review* has still several contributions of practical importance. M. Paul Bert, writing with more moderation than might have been expected, points out the numerous encroachments of the French clergy on the Concordat, and contends for a rigorous enforcement of the agreement, rather than the absolute separation of Church and State. M. Bert's attention will probably be attracted to the alarming picture of French finance given, in another article, by Mr. A. J. Wilson; while the relations of England, France, Portugal, and the Belgian Association in Africa are the theme of a paper by Mr. E. F. G. Law. Lord Lytton contributes an animated *causerie* upon Buffon's proposition, "Le style c'est l'homme;" Professor Butler writes an appreciative review of Jebb's Sophocles; and Mr. Sendall a pleasing obituary notice of the late lamented scholar and wit, C. S. Calverley. Mr. George Meredith's new serial story, "Diana of the Crossways," promises to be as brilliant, as epigrammatic, and as much "caviare to the general" as any of his former performances. The action opens at Dublin.

The paper most likely to attract general attention in an unusually good number of the *Nineteenth Century* is Mr. John Macdonald's admirable narrative of the recent campaign in the Eastern Sudan. As *Daily News* correspondent, Mr. Macdonald accompanied the expeditions both of Baker and Graham. This writer is most successful in conveying a graphic picture of the shock and scramble of a hand-to-hand fight, and delights in the anecdotes of individual pluck, patience, and ingenuity among officers and soldiers which British readers value. Mr. Moberly Bell, writing from Alexandria, sketches the two consistent and logical policies of complete administration or complete abdication which England might follow, and calls upon her to choose one or the other. Mr. C. Milnes Gaskell contributes an interesting sketch of the rise, progress, and ultimate collapse of the Yorkshire Association, which at one time promised fair to anticipate Parliamentary reform by fifty years. We cannot but think that Sir John Pope Hennessy might have given much better specimens of Irish political poetry than he has done: nor is his information that the bards of the "Nation" are still widely read so novel as he supposes. Sir Fitzjames Stephen has convinced himself that Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. F. Harrison can be used to destroy each other; and must have convinced them that he is a very unspiritual person.

The *Contemporary Review* has articles on two subjects of contemporary interest—a dialogue respecting General Gordon's position, stated to express the views of his most intimate friends; and Miss Gladstone's remarks on Princess Alice's Letters. Mr. Chadwick's views on centralised local government for London, and Professor Bryce's vision of a metropolitan University belong for the present rather to the region of the ideal. Dr. Hatch criticises the "historical assumptions" of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Commission, and rebukes its aim of setting up the Church as an independent power within the State.

The *National Review*—a decided improvement upon recent numbers—contains, among other good articles, a highly interesting and generally satisfactory account of the present condition of Italy, by Mr. Alfred Austin, and ingenious defences of colonial expansion, the City Corporation, and the claims of Irish landlords to compensation. "Poetic Emotion and Affinities," by Mrs. Brooksbank, is a thoughtful essay.

The most interesting contribution to the *Century* is the diary of the niece of General Stone, who was shut up in Cairo during the war in 1882, and naturally spent a perilous and uncomfortable time. The little French colony of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland, is the subject of a bright and well-illustrated paper. "An Average Man" comes to a rather lame and unsatisfactory conclusion. The subjects of the principal articles in *Harper* are afforded by such dissimilar places as Biarritz and Sheffield. The most generally interesting of many good

articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* is Mr. J. G. Wood's on the serpent, in the existence of which he believes, and which he considers to be an eel-like cetacean resembling the extinct Zeuglodon. The animal, however, is represented by the eye-witnesses to be covered with scales, which is not the case with any known cetacean. The best article in *Manhattan* is an illustrated one on the Gunnison country in Colorado.

*Temple Bar* continues "Peril" and commences a somewhat sensational story entitled "Mrs. Forrester's Secret." "Hayward's Essays" is full of amusing stories. "The Wearing of the Green," in *Belgravia*, which promised well, has become a singularly disagreeable story. There are, however, several good tales in the number, especially Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Strange Friend," now concluded, and "A Slender Clue." "Philistia" is continued in the *Gentleman's Magazine* with its habitual spirit. *Eastward Ho*, a new magazine, with contributions from Mr. Fawcett and other persons of mark, is adapted to the circumstances of the East-End.

There are some excellent plates in this month's number of the *Magazine of Art*, and some of the accompanying letterpress is exceedingly interesting. We have only room for a word of praise for the other excellent periodicals issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.

The June number of *The Theatre* completes the third volume of the new and improved series published by Mr. David Bogue. It comprises many articles of interest. The portraits continue to be a great feature of this magazine, the subjects this month being Miss Lucy Buckstone and Mr. Frederick Leslie.

We have also to acknowledge Tinsley, London Society, Time, All the Year Round, Good Words, The Argosy, The Army and Navy Magazine, The United Service Magazine, Merry England, and St. Nicholas.

## GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

The annual visit to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich by a board of sixteen of the leading "scientists" of the country was made last Saturday in due form. The Astronomer Royal (Mr. W. H. M. Christie) read to these distinguished visitors his annual report, which dealt first as to the buildings, grounds, movable property, and library.

In the year 1883 there were only five days of great magnetic disturbance; as against fifteen in 1882, but there were also about thirty days of lesser disturbance, for which it appears desirable to publish tracings of the photographic curves. The continuous meteorological observations give the following results:—The mean temperature of the year 1883 was 49 deg. 3 min., being 4 min. lower than the average. The highest air temperature was 85 deg. 1 min. on Aug. 21, and the lowest 20 deg. 6 min. on March 24. The mean monthly temperature was above the average in January and February, and below in March and July. In the other months it differed little from the average. The mean daily motion of the air in 1883 was 291 miles, being 12 miles greater than the average. The greatest daily motion was 842 miles on Dec. 12, and the least 62 miles on Dec. 26. The pressures exceeding 20 lb. in 1883 were 28.0 lb. on Jan. 27, 28.5 lb. on Feb. 2, 24.4 lb. on March 6, 20.6 lb. on Oct. 17, and 25.5 lb. on Dec. 12. The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded by Campbell's sunshine instrument during 1883 was 1241, which is about 30 hours above the average of the six preceding years. The aggregate number of hours during which the sun was above the horizon was 4151, so that the mean proportion of sunshine for the year was 0.260, constant sunshine being represented by 1. The rainfall in 1883 was 21.9 in., being about 3 in. below the average. Tracings of the barometer registers for the days following the Krakatau eruption have been sent to Mr. R. H. Scott and to M. Paul Schreiber. Two series of atmospheric disturbances, recurring at intervals of about 36 hours, are recorded from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1. We remarked no definite connection between magnetic or electrical disturbances and the phenomena of the remarkable sunsets of the past winter. The number of chronometers now being tested at the observatory is 192, and of these 155 (115 box-chronometers, 17 pocket chronometers, and 23 deck watches) belong to the Navy, 33 are placed here for the annual competitive trial, and 4 are on trial for purchase by the Austrian Government. The first six chronometers in the comparative trial of 1883 were slightly above the average of recent years as inferred from the trial numbers. The errors of the Westminster clock have been under 1 sec. on 53 per cent of the days of observation, between 1 sec. and 2 sec. on 30 per cent, between 2 sec. and 3 sec. on 13 per cent, between 3 sec. and 4 sec. on 3 per cent, and between 4 sec. and 5 sec. on 1 per cent.

The visitors examined all the instruments, appliances, and arrangements, which were found in a perfect condition. A considerable number of scientific gentlemen, including the Professors of Astronomy of Oxford and Cambridge, went over the Observatory during the afternoon, the staff of the establishment doing their best for the instruction and amusement of their guests.

The Albert Medal of the Society of Arts, instituted in 1862 as a memorial of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and given annually for distinguished merit in promoting Arts, Manufactures, or Commerce, has been awarded by the council of the society, with the approval of the Prince of Wales, the President, to Captain James Buchanan Eads, the distinguished American Engineer, whose works have been of such great service in improving the water communications of North America, and have thereby rendered valuable aid to the commerce of the world.

A council of the Judges of the Supreme Court was held on Tuesday at the Royal Courts of Justice (the Lord Chancellor presiding), when resolutions were passed in favour of the adoption of a scheme of circuit arrangements which may enable the duty of going the circuits to be undertaken for the present by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, and may prevent, as far as possible, the absence of more than ten Judges from London at the same time. The scheme makes special provision for Liverpool and Manchester, and it proposes to make Birmingham an assize town.

A dastardly attempt was made last Saturday morning to wreck the ten o'clock Dover express by lashing an iron rail across the line. The driver saw it too late to pull up, and therefore, by increasing his speed, he burst through, suffering but a severe shaking, though the ash-pan was torn from the engine.—A serious accident occurred at the Sevenoaks station on the South-Eastern Railway on Saturday last, when the up Deal goods-train ran into the Continental goods-train from Dover to London. The driver and fireman of the goods-train were killed, and much damage was done to the platform, permanent way, and rolling-stock.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place 45 tons 17 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this 29 tons were wet fish, and 16 tons shell fish; 32 tons came by land, and 13 tons by water. The fish seized included anchovies, brill, cockles, cod, crabs, escallops, gurnets, haddocks, herrings, lobsters, mackerel (nearly 11 tons), mussels (8 tons), periwinkles, pilchards, plaice, salmon, shrimps (nine tons), skate, trout, turbot, whelks, whitebait, and whiting. The weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate last month was 11,565 tons, of which 7374 tons came by land, 4191 by water.

Lord Francis Hervey, chairman of the committee of King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, has issued an appeal for funds to support this institution, which is free to all. He writes: "We have over 200 beds, and a much-frequented out-patients' department. We cannot put the expense of maintaining the hospital in full working at less than £15,000 a year, and in the last six years we have been obliged to raise £18,000 (i.e., on the average of £8000 each year) by sale of stock, in order to pay our way. Our last available stock will be sold during the present quarter." In the absence of a large accession of funds, the wards must be partly closed.

## CYCLISTS' CAMP AT ALEXANDRA PARK.

One of the greatest Bank Holiday sights for Londoners on Whit Monday was the assemblage of bicycles and tricycles for the series of races in the grounds of the Alexandra Palace, where an encampment was formed on the plan of the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, and most of the chief Metropolitan Cyclists' Clubs were fairly represented. The contests of bicycle riding were conducted with much spirit over courses of one, two, three, and five miles. After the racing, which had been admirably well carried out, the prizes were awarded, Mr. G. Lacy Hillier being judge, Messrs. R. Todd, E. R. Shipton, and Henry Etherington, referees, Mr. G. P. Coleman, "clocker" and handicapper, and Mr. MacWilliam, starter. The prizes were presented to the winners by Lord and Lady Ashley. In the evening there were a torchlight procession and a display of fireworks, while the campers, when the grounds were closed, enjoyed themselves socially round the camp fire.

The business of the Law Courts was resumed on Tuesday, the first day of the Trinity Sittings.

On Monday the Channel Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, left Plymouth Sound for Bantry Bay.

Mr. Bullock, of Pump-court, Temple, has been appointed to the Recordership of Buckingham, vacant by the death of Mr. W. J. Payne.

The steamer Faraday, employed in laying the new Atlantic cable, arrived off the Lizard from Dover Bay, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday morning.

The annual dinner of the Savage Club will be held next Saturday, Sir James Cockle in the chair. Several distinguished visitors have accepted invitations to be present.

Lord Brabourne has had the good fortune to discover two hundred unpublished letters of Jane Austen, and they are to be printed in the autumn by Mr. Bentley.

The Cambridge University Higher Local Examination began on Monday at twenty-one centres. There were 960 candidates.

Colonel G. C. Depree, of the Bengal Staff, has been appointed Surveyor-General in India, vice Lieutenant-General Walker, retired.

The Rev. V. Randall Davidson, the Dean of Windsor, has been appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in room of the late Duke of Albany.

By permission of the Benchers, the Inner Temple gardens are open to the public during the months of June, July, and August, from six to nine o'clock every evening.

The annual dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Justice A. L. Smith in the chair.

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Sitting apart, however, in a dreary barrack-room, Gorman Muir felt that his sin and its expiation were terrible realities.

## BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.

### CHAPTER XLVII.



A MOMENT the Dowager did not reply. Waiting for an answer, Gorman forcibly realised from whom Berna inherited her pride and her great gift of silence. On the other hand, his hostess was considering she had never before met a man who, without actual rudeness, could hit out so straight and so hard. Even on the ground of variety, she liked his audaciousness—though she did not mean to let him suspect that fact.

"I have not the pleasure of knowing your father, Mr. Muir," she said, with freezing politeness; "but I have the misfortune of being acquainted with Mrs. Ulick Boyle. Am I to understand you regard your father and Miss Boyle's mother as

"Do not, I entreat, allow any small matter of that sort to raise a barrier against our perfect comprehension of each other," said the Dowager, slowly fanning herself.

"Thank you, greatly," he returned. "As you are good enough to permit me to express my opinion, I will do so. Mrs. Boyle, though no doubt possessed of many excellent qualities, can scarcely be considered quite a gentlewoman; and assuredly she is not very wise. My father is not a gentleman, but he is wise."

The Dowager leaned back in her chair, and fanned herself with great deliberation.

"Which of the twain, Mr. Muir, should you consider the more gentle?"

"Comparisons are invidious," answered Gorman; "and, besides, I am not a fair judge."

"Meaning of course you are sure your father is the better person of the two?"

"As you choose to put it, there is no resource but to answer yes. In many respects my father is really a most able man."

"If you allowed Miss Boyle to guess your opinion of her mother, I am not surprised at her rejection of your suit," said the Dowager, with an irritating smile.

"I cannot lay the flattery to my soul that any word I ever spoke influenced Miss Boyle's decision in the least," answered Gorman; "but whatever the reasons of her refusal may have been, it is useless now to discuss them. She refused me not once but twenty times. I am not a specially humble man, yet had I thought asking her the twenty-first time would have caused her to change her mind, I should have tried my fortune over again. That, however, is all past and done with."

The Dowager furled her fan, and looked at him in surprise.

"You have not, then, come," she said, "to urge me to exert any influence over my young relative?"

Gorman laughed; but it was a bitter and a mirthless laugh. "You mistake me," he answered; "I would have done almost anything (you may know that by what I did do) to gain Miss Boyle for my willing wife; but I would not marry her unless she came to me of her own accord, without influence or compulsion. Till the night when I committed that cruel act which might well have broken a weaker woman's heart, I did not understand her; I thought she was coy and proud. She is proud, but she is not coy, she told me."

Suddenly he broke down: in the middle of his sentence he stopped. The very repression he had put upon his words and manner overstrained his strength. He could not go on—he rose and walked to the window and stood there watched by the Dowager, who did not utter a syllable. "I beg your pardon," he said, coming back when his passion had spent itself, "I did not know I was so weak. The first matter on which I wished to speak," he went on, hurriedly, to prevent comment on what had passed, "I have done with—the next has its origin in my mad folly. God knows I would sooner have shot myself than brought the sorrow I have upon the only woman I ever loved. I felt sure she would marry me willingly, remember, or I never should have placed her in such a position. I do not say this in the way of excuse, because nothing can excuse me, but I want you to know the facts. She will let me make no reparation. I stayed in the neighbourhood, so that if any of her friends wished to proceed against me I should be at hand. I would have given myself up, but that I feared by greater publicity I might hurt her even more than I had done. Everywhere, on all possible occasions, I have spoken about her as a man should speak of the woman he hoped would be his wife. I have amended my life, and my own small world knows it is only because I love and honour her that I have turned from evil."

standing on the same footing?"

"Hardly," answered Gorman; "and yet it would be difficult for me, without apparent incivility, to explain the difference between them."



and shall strive after good. It all sounds but little, yet there is only one thing more I can do, and that is entreat of you to help me to help her."

"How?"

"Some day she will want money. Probably that day is not far distant. Her mother is ill."

"Would she had died a quarter of a century since!" exclaimed the Dowager.

"I am a poor man," went on Gorman, unheeding the aspiration. "I was brought up to expect wealth, and then cast out because a vindictive woman lied concerning me; and all the money I have been able to realise, except a very few pounds, is contained in this envelope, of which I hope and trust you will take charge. You can send money to Miss Boyle; I cannot. She might take it from you; she would not from me. There is no human being I can ask to stand between my darling and utter poverty save yourself. Do not refuse my prayer. I shall never trouble her or you again. I mean to die as utterly as a living man may. I shall have no means of knowing how it fares with—Bernie. You have been irritated against her for loyalty to a most silly and selfish mother. But do not refuse what I beg on that account. Ah, do not shake your head. You will consent—I see you do. Thank you, a thousand times over! I am going now—with a lighter heart."

"Stop," she said, "you must leave me some address, so that I may give an account of my stewardship."

"I cannot do that," he answered. "From to-day I shall be as dead as though the grass were growing over me."

"Where are you going?"

"Where neither friend nor foe will find me,"

"That is nonsense," she retorted; "you *must* come and see me again."

"Never," he replied; "never."

"Do not go yet, Mr. Muir," cried the Dowager, rising; "I want to speak to you. There is something I wish to say." But even as she spoke he was gone. She heard the hall door close, and, hurrying to the window, saw him striding along down the hill.

"What can he be going to do," she wondered, while, forgetting her ailments, she stood vainly speculating about his intentions.

Just then a recruiting party passed by, their caps gay with streamers, their manners enticing, their looks jovial.

"That is what he means to do," she thought with conviction; and, going back to her chair, she sat looking at the fire with dry bright eyes, that had fountains of unshed tears behind them.

"I wonder the girl refused him," she considered; "but he would not have made her a good husband, even had other things been equal."

#### CHAPTER XLVIII.

"I cannot tell you, Captain Ludham, how deeply I feel your kindness."

It was the Dowager who spoke; and the gentleman she addressed was that same graceless officer who had once, according to Miss Isabella Muir, gone up the staircase at Ardilaw three steps at a time.

The quondam Ensign was only adorned with "youth and beauty"; but the lady had put on all her bravery, and received her visitor with a genial and stately courtesy which utterly failed to produce the effect she intended.

Subsequently, in the case of familiar intercourse, Carline's former lover was in the habit of alluding to Mrs. Boyle, senior, as a "tough old girl"; but on the afternoon when, by his own appointment, he called to see her, anyone might have supposed him the best of young men—a young man who played the harmonium and instructed choirs, and got up classes, and "personally conducted" Sunday-school children when they went out for a summer outing.

"I thought I had better answer your note verbally," he said. "Your friend has enlisted in the uncommon name of Jones—John Jones."

"Ah!" exclaimed the Dowager; and she drew a long breath.

"Seems to me a pity; but I suppose he knows his own business best."

"I suppose so."

"Is there nothing to be done in the matter?"

"Not that I know of."

"He would not thank anyone, I conclude, for writing to his father."

"It would be necessary first to find out who his father is."

"Do you not know the gentleman who has the happiness to call him son?" asked Captain Ludham.

The Dowager reddened and hesitated.

"Because, if you do not, I do," proceeded the officer. "Our new recruit is not a man to be readily forgotten—I recognised him at the first intention."

"Indeed!" said the lady, disconcerted.

"Yes; the man you mean is Gorman Muir—between such attached friends of his as I am sure we both are, there need be no affectation of mystery. I only saw him once before, but he left an indelible impression on my memory. He had the handsomest black horse I ever beheld, and he came leading it across the sunlit fields of Ardilaw, where his father was superintending the carting of hay, if I remember rightly. The meeting between papa and prodigal—I suppose he must have been somewhat of a prodigal, though he certainly did not look like a man who had fed on husks and had no credit at his tailor's—was touching in the extreme."

"Were you acquainted with his father, then?" asked the Dowager, mystified, not merely by such an amount of unexpected information but by the manner in which it was conveyed.

"Well, very well; and his father knew me also well. He treated me with enormous kindness, to say nothing of an amount of plain speaking quite paternal. I was laid up at Ardilaw for a long time, so long indeed that I became quite a member of the Muir family. Charming family, all original, all diverse, yet all delightful! I recall the period I spent amongst them as one of the brightest spots in my life. Nice sort of ancient rookery—good house, fine old trees, large rambling garden overrun with weeds, wandering stream; just the place in which to go and dream away a summer. I quite regretted having to leave."

"And what kind of person is Mr. Muir the elder?"

"He does not 'favour' his son, as he himself would say; but I am sure the son is a chip of the old block. Personally, Mr. Muir reminds me of the scenery about the Causeway—grand, but rugged. Roses and lilies do not grow wild on that bleak stony soil. There is a touch of the north wind about him, which might be repelling to a person who did not know his kind heart well. Of all the family, Miss Muir is the child who most resembles her papa. How I should like to see her once more!" added the officer, tenderly.

"But who and what is Mr. Muir?" asked the Dowager.

"I am under the impression I heard he was a farmer."

"So he may be; but there are farmers, and farmers. Besides, farming is the chief industry of Ireland—if one may so far misuse the word as to talk of industry and Ireland in the

same breath. No one whose soul is not dead goes into business of any kind. He prefers to tickle the ground, and, as the ground grows nothing well except grass, very little tickling is given or required."

"I am an Irishwoman myself," said the Dowager.

"I should not have thought it," answered her visitor.

"And proud of the fact."

"I do not wonder at that. Irish ladies are the most beautiful and charming in the world."

"I fear you are a sad flatterer."

"No, indeed; though I have been a good deal in Ireland."

At which remark the Dowager laughed. This is a sort of thing which pleases some persons—even though they may be very wise and eighty years of age—just as a rattle pleases a child.

"And had Mr. Gorman Muir any profession?" she asked, presently (lest these amenities should go too far), reverting to business.

"I do not think so, but I am in no position to answer with certainty. His father did mention that at one time he had a fancy for entering the Army."

"He has carried out his fancy now," said the Dowager, grimly.

"Yes; but after a very different fashion."

There followed a moment's silence, which was broken, to quote Captain Ludham's mental reflection by the "Faubourg St. Germain."

"I fear I am asking you a great many questions; but a little time back you referred to Mr. Gorman Muir returning home in the character of a repentant prodigal. Had he previously left his father's house in disgrace?"

"Scarcely," laughed the officer. "He was only two years of age when his mother's uncle did about the most foolish and unkind thing possible—namely, adopted him. He was brought up in the midst of wealth; taught to consider himself the heir to a good property, and then, in a moment, cast out like Ishmael—not exactly for laughing at any elderly Sarah, but for some scandal connected with his great-aunt."

"With his?" suggested the Dowager, who believed her ears had deceived her.

"His great-aunt. Forgive my alluding to such a matter. It is not a thing one would mention before a Miss in her teens; but staid people like ourselves are not to be frightened by shadows. I believe there was not a word of truth in the story. When we were stationed in Kilkenny I saw the lady, and should feel excessively uncomfortable if she owed me a grudge. For some reason she wanted to be rid of young Muir, and so trumped up a story about his being too fond of her—which her husband believed and acted on."

"But, excuse me for a moment. I think, if I heard aright, you spoke of a great-aunt."

"When an old man is silly and a young woman wise, fifty years or so of disparity sinks into insignificance. The great-aunt is under thirty, Gorman Muir under thirty likewise. It will not, perhaps, be necessary for me to say more."

"I am afraid Mr. Gorman Muir is a very wicked man."

"So many excellent persons have decided. He may be. At all events, over that affair very few cared to give him the benefit of any doubt. My own conviction is he was very hardly dealt by, and that, had he been only ordinarily prudent, he might have crept back again into favour. However, he chose to go a break-neck pace, and wind up with a final escapade which has, for some reason best known only to himself, ended in the Queen's shilling—and John Jones."

"It seems a terrible story. Is his mother living?"

"No. Mr. Muir has been the happy husband, and is the happier widower, of three wives. When I was at Ardilaw he publicly announced, to all whom it might concern, that he did not intend to essay any further matrimonial experiment."

"Was his first wife this young man's mother?"

"Yes—the daughter of Mr. Gorman, of Clonmellin. She was not merely a lady, but her people were possessed of a fine property. It may give you some idea of Mr. Hewson Muir's capacity when I tell you he induced this Katherine Gorman to leave her home in order to marry him."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Dowager, who was beginning to think history, to a certain extent, repeats itself.

"That is what has prejudiced people against Mr. Muir. In a country where heiresses are few and far between, and many men of good position looking out for them, it is natural one should be grudging to a person of no known family. Miss Gorman, had she married suitably, would have brought a good dowry in her hand; as matters stood, Mr. Muir only received about a thousand pounds, which he has increased to a creditable amount."

"Really, Captain Ludham, your knowledge of this strange family seems exhaustive."

"There is nothing remarkable about the matter; after all, Ireland is a very small place, and there are very few people in it."

The Dowager fanned herself deliberately. She was considering her next step.

"I wonder," he said at last, "whether I might venture to tell you I have special reasons for wishing to glean as many particulars as possible about this reckless and unprincipled young man."

"It would be disingenuous of me to affect ignorance that such is the case."

"Do you mean that you?"

"I mean that I know a good deal of the difficulty you must have had with the Muirs," he answered, boldly. At last he felt they were getting to the kernel of the business. "That was one reason why I thought it better to call, instead of writing."

The Dowager bit her lip. Here was a dreadful, perhaps dangerous, young man. She began to feel sorry she had communicated with him. He had a pleasant face, frank, free, guileless manners—moreover, he was one of her own order—nevertheless, she did not quite like the turn affairs were taking. She had thought to lead up to the matter with skilful diplomacy, and, behold, there seemed to have been no need for diplomacy at all.

"We fellows who are always knocking about the world, moving from place to place," said Captain Ludham, when she had reached this precise point in her regret, "of necessity become acquainted with a great variety of people, hear a lot of strange stories, and obtain a vast amount of information concerning families. Some of us forget; some of us don't care about anything or anybody but ourselves; some of us (not many) do make a bad use of our knowledge; some of us feel we should like to help a lame dog over his stile if such helping did not involve much expense or trouble."

"And under which category am I to class you?" asked the Dowager, with a doubtful smile.

"Well, I have never played the rôle of Good Samaritan. Good Samaritans seem to me, as a rule, awful bores. But still, if without inconvenience I could pick up a fellow who was down I think I should pick him up. In this case, however, there is every reason why I ought to stretch out my hand. Young Muir's father laid me under obligations I can never repay. It's a most difficult position. I can't take any notice of the

son, who must be merely John Jones to me—and yet, still, it is ungrateful to ignore his existence."

"Do you not consider it strange that he should have entered your regiment?"

"Did not know I was in it. I exchanged more than a year ago. He would have avoided me like a pestilence. I wish devoutly he had."

"Do you suppose he recognised you?"

"Certain. A horrified look passed over his face—poor devil. Pray excuse the expression. I don't know what to do, I confess. I rather hoped you had some plan. It was freely said."

"What was freely said?" asked the Dowager, as he broke off short.

"Pray do not be vexed—people will talk, you know."

"That is perfectly true. But what I want to know is what they talked about."

"Of course, you must be aware that young Muir's abduction, shall I call it, of Miss Boyle was a good deal more than a nine days' wonder across the Channel. The Gormans of Clonmellin are well known in the North, and Mr. Trevasson equally well known in the South. When once a tale of that sort gets about it flies. All kinds of rumours were flying. A relation of mine happened to be quartered in Belfast at the time, and, according to his account, bets were made that"—

"Having begun, Captain, you ought not to hesitate about finishing."

"It is far better for me to tell you exactly the state of public opinion. The general idea seemed to be that Miss Boyle ought to marry him, and that she would."

"Because he had deceived and carried her away from home? Certainly a most remarkable conclusion!"

"Still, Mrs. Boyle, put it as you like, the facts are extremely awkward. At first, the mother makes a fearful disturbance—goes about threatening and calling down fire from heaven upon the culprit's head. The story gets wind, and everybody waits to hear what is done next—nothing is done. Mr. Vince, one of the northern lights and as great a prig as I ever met at a heavy provincial dinner, interferes, and nothing comes of his interference. Not a single person connected with what the newspapers described as an "outrage" is called to account. All at once there seems as anxious a desire to hush up the matter as there was at first to publish it abroad. The young lady's mother, who at one time was always to be met with in Belfast, frequents the gay streets of that fashionable resort no more. Mr. Vince declines to hear or say anything on the subject. An elderly and sadly proper old lady, who had arranged to receive Miss Boyle as companion, refuses to ratify the arrangement. Mr. Gorman Muir rides to hounds, lounges up and down High-street, and is to be seen in many other places, but nobody thinks of cutting or interfering with him. Can you wonder that the wisdom of Ulster is all at sea? Do you marvel that people say they ought to marry each other? I understand your natural anxiety. Upon my word, I came here solely to help you if I could."

"I fear the pity I felt for a wild and untrained young man has given you cause to misjudge my motives," said the Dowager.

"Not at all. I honour you for them. Money—and not much money either—can, I suppose, make your relation and Gorman Muir happy. You are willing to find that money. You are right. Marriage is the true solution of the difficulty. Let the young lady be what she may, the Irish will always agree to think her wrong till she is a wife. If I can help you in any way. What is the matter, Mrs. Boyle?" he added, as the Dowager burst into tears. "I am so grieved. Let me ring for your maid. No? Forgive me, I entreat! You were so calm I had not a notion; and I felt you really ought to know how the thing was looked upon."

"Sir," she said, wiping her eyes, "you do not know Berna Boyle, or you never could have suggested such utterly baseless slanders against a helpless girl."

"I suggest slanders!" repeated the officer. "My dear Madam, you have utterly misunderstood me. It was only because I knew she had been slandered—that I know she will be slandered—that I came here. Why, you yourself must have had some idea of the kind, or you never would have wanted to learn the name under which our new recruit meant to seek the bubble reputation."

"I have given you occasion to misunderstand me and my motives," returned the lady, with proud humility. "Explanation is impossible; but you certainly have misunderstood me. Nothing could grieve me more than a marriage such as you suggest. It would be unfitting in every way."

"Of course you are better acquainted with the state of the case than I can be."

"I believe it is no secret that Mr. Gorman Muir exhausted every argument to induce my young kinswoman to look favourably upon his suit—and failed."

"Then, of course, there is nothing more to be done."

"And the only motive which aroused my interest in the lover was a doubt as to whether at some point in the transaction Miss Boyle might not have been—all unwittingly, perhaps—to blame."

"That was extremely kind of you."

"Her mother—a most silly and objectionable woman—having somehow got mixed up with persons unsuitable, I should imagine, as associates, the girl may—though it seems to me unlikely—have given this young man some encouragement."

"She may," agreed the officer, promptly.

"I do not believe she did; but it is not impossible he might have misconstrued her manner."

"He might."

"And it seems to me a terrible thing for any one possessed of his manners, appearance, and presumably education, to sink into a common soldier."

"It is. I can certainly say you are not wrong on that point."

"Therefore I wish to know what becomes of him."

"And not to take any steps towards procuring his discharge."

"Certainly not."

"Or enabling him to enter the Army in a higher grade."

"You have totally misapprehended me."

"And if, without rudeness, I dare venture to express my thoughts, you have utterly puzzled me."

"May I ask how?"

"How! Good heavens! Here is a man who has done the greatest wrong almost a man can do a girl!"

"Surely, Captain Ludham, you are putting matters far too strongly."

"It is you who do not realise matters, Mrs. Boyle. You may think you know the world well, but you do not know the capital the world makes out of a thing like this. Whether by her own will or his, the girl was away from home for hours. Why, had such a thing happened to one of Mr. Muir's daughters he would have had a license or a warrant before the day was out."

"You may be very sure Berna Boyle's friends will never apply for either."



"Then they are wrong. I have never seen Miss Boyle, but I declare to you were she my sister I would put matters in train for doing her justice before I slept. These things stick like burrs. I treat of you to buy this young man off, and arrange matters so that he and your relation can be married without delay. I would buy him off myself but that I feel sure such a course would only result in his enlisting again the next day."

"You are really most kind."

"I am really very much in earnest."

"And so am I. Believe me, please, when I assure you there is nothing I desire less than to see my great-granddaughter the wife of this unfortunate man. Further, if I wished such a match, she would not agree to it. I know her: know her pride and her self-will. If she would not for my sake give up a mother whose lightest word must cost her a heart-pang, is it likely she would take a husband who tried to win her by compulsion?"

"It is impossible for me to answer," replied the officer. "Women are enigmas."

"Men imagine so; but the reading of their natures is, nevertheless, simple enough."

"Is it?" retorted Captain Ludham. "I should not have thought so; but I am open to conviction. Perhaps you will tell me why—though you neither wish to benefit young Muir nor marry him to Miss Boyle—you are anxious to know what he does in the future."

"I am interested in him."

"Why? Ah, you can't or won't tell me, but I can tell you," went on the officer, laughingly; "because he is a *mauvais sujet*—in other words, a bad lot. Ladies love sinners, the greater the sinner the more they love him. Moral young fellows like myself, who go to bed early and eschew cards and forswear champagne and never say naughty words and dance only with the girls our mammas recommend, are abhorrent to your sex; whereas a dashing sergeant in the devil's brigade commands all your sympathies. I can comprehend the infatuation. Sinners have the strongest charm for me. For no earthly consideration would I abduct a woman in the high and mighty Gorman Muir fashion. Yet I envy him for his dashing. My mother says I have no heart. Perhaps that is true. Nevertheless, I admire a rough and ready lover when I see him."

"I imagine you are not quite in earnest," said Mrs. Boyle.

"Am I not? You will see whether I do not help Muir by every means in my power."

"Then perhaps you will not consider it too much trouble to keep me informed of his whereabouts?"

"I will do so with the greatest pleasure; and if occasionally you permit me to call, shall account myself more than rewarded."

"You are too kind. I do not know how to express my thanks."

"The compliment is entirely on my side. Should you at any time find cause to reconsider your decision, you will not hesitate to say so, and let me try to help you."

"Such a time is unlikely to come. Nevertheless, I will remember your offer gratefully."

In some countries about a hundred small coins represent a penny; no doubt those hundred small coins have their use, though all eyes cannot discern it.

In similar fashion, modern society cannot change or receive the smallest token of truth without a thousand comparatively useless words surrounding the transaction. It is perhaps for this reason men who go straight to the point are usually deemed fools or hypocrites.

We have arrived at a state of life and condition of mind in which mahogany is only thought real when French-polished. Sitting apart, however, in a dreary barrack-room, Gorman Muir felt that his sin and its expiation, robbed at last of all glamour of romance, were terrible realities.

(To be continued.)

## PORTRAIT OF SIGNOR G. B. AMENDOLA.

BY L. ALMA TADEMA, R.A.

Portraits of artists by brother artists are always interesting, and in them usually the portrait-painter is seen at his best. The half-length of Mr. Hodgson by Mr. Oulless, and Mr. Holl's head of his father, the engraver, in the present Academy Exhibition, and in previous shows at Burlington House, the portraits of Mr. Hook by Mr. Millais, of the President by Mr. Watts, and several others, are works of exceptional merit. In the present Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition there are two portraits by Mr. Alma Tadema of artist friends, one of Herr Lowentam, the etcher, the other—which we have engraved—of Signor Amendola, the sculptor, whose clever statuettes (many of which have been exhibited at this gallery) have won him much reputation in recent years. These portraits also are of exceptional interest. It need not be said that Alma Tadema dispenses with the stock properties and conventionalities of hackneyed portraiture. Both works are not only faithful likenesses, but they tell us something of the life-history of their subjects. Herr Lowentam is surrounded with the paraphernalia of the etcher, and Signor Amendola in the fez and embroidered frock of the studio, is engaged chasing the well-known statuette in silver and bronze of Mrs. Alma Tadema. The dark complexion of the sculptor, his fez and frock, and the statuette, form a fine arrangement of colour, extended and partially echoed in the studio mirror.

Strong bodies of police and military were stationed in Newry to prevent disturbance on the occasion of the Nationalist gathering there on Sunday. After the meeting stones were thrown at the Orange Hall, the occupants of which at once replied with similar volleys, while some shots are alleged to have been fired. Arrests were made on both sides. Later on rioting occurred at Bessbrook, whither troops and police had to be dispatched from Newry.

A pickpocket's confidences have been betrayed. William Hawkshaw and Michael Sherwin were charged at Westminster, last week, with attempting to pick pockets at South Kensington Railway Station. When they were arrested Sherwin attempted unsuccessfully to tear up a letter addressed for posting to "H. Potts, 30, Catherine-street, London-road, Manchester." The communication was as follows:—"Dear Harry,—I received your letter last night after coming from the Derby, and I could not have received it at a worse time. There were about twenty 'mobs' (pickpockets) that never got a 'rap.' I asked Smith and Barrett how they were getting on, and they said 'cruel.' There were some good things got in the ring, but it was the lucky ones who got them. Dear friend, I know 'it is thick in Brum' (Birmingham) for you, so that we must meet in London if possible. I'm just going to work 'some trains away, and if I 'sick' I will send you on 'the brass' (money) at once.—Yours, &c., M. M." Detective-Sergeant Gregory, of the E Division, said he knew both the prisoners as "welshers" and racecourse thieves. Hawkshaw had been in custody before for picking pockets on the District Railway, and was discharged after several remands. Mr. D'Eyncourt sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour as rogues and vagabonds.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A N (Rio de Janeiro).—You shall have an early report on your own and Dr. C. V.'s problems.

HERWARD (Oxford).—Yes; we have always played Draughts on the black squares.

A C (Seymour-street).—Mr. Morphy's death was announced circumstantially in a London evening paper, but it was subsequently admitted that someone had blundered. He is still living, we are glad to say. We know nothing of his intention to take up chess again; but have good reasons for believing that such a contingency is improbable, to say the least of it.

ALPHEA.—See note to solution. We have not re-examined the position, but shall refer to it when we have had an opportunity of doing so.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2095 received from Emile Frau, R. Worters (Canterbury), and Carl Friedleben; of No. 2096 from G. Small (H.M.S. Téméraire), J. A. B. New Forest, E. Kinnun, Jumbo, R. Worters (Canterbury), and Carl Friedleben.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2097 received from C. B. N. (H.M.S. Asia), Shadforth, N. S. Harris, A. M. Colborne, H. Wardell, Aaron Harper, S. Lowndes, Hoitede do Groot, A. Chapman, H. K. Awdry, G. H. (Highgate), R. T. Kemp, J. G. Anstee, F. Ferris, B. R. Wood, E. Casella (Paris), L. Falcon (Antwerp), H. H. Noyes, A. M. Porter, R. L. Southwell, G. W. Milson, Otto, Fulder (Ghent), T. Greenbank, L. Sharwood, Ernest Sharswood, G. W. Law, A. W. Scrutton, Ben Nevis, J. A. Schmucke, New Forest, George Joicey, Emmo (Darlington), Clement Fawcett, A. J. Hobson, M. O'Halloran, T. H. Holdron, S. Bullen, H. Blacklock, S. Farrant, C. Oswald, A. Karberg (Hamburg), D. W. Kell, Thomas Waters, Emile Frau, E. L. G. Pilgrim, C. T. Salusbury, R. Ingersoll, G. S. Oldfield, W. Dewas, R. Jessop, Jupiter Junior, W. J. Rudiman, F. G. Parsloe, T. G. (Ware), Ben Nevis, B. R. Wood, R. Twiddell, Alpha, E. Kirwan, Captain Baldock, E. Featherstone, A. C. Hunt, W. F. R. (Swansea), Galahad, Jumbo, J. Hall, L. L. Greenaway, M. Tipping, James Pilkington, Rev. W. Anderson, F. and G. Howitt (Norwich), C. S. Cox, Kitten, Hereward, E. Loudon, R. H. Brooks, W. Hillier, R. Worters (Canterbury), Thomas Morrison, H. Reeve, E. Elsbury, and Carl Friedleben.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2096.

#### WHITE.

1. R takes P
2. Kt takes P (Kt 2nd)
3. Mates accordingly.

#### BLACK.

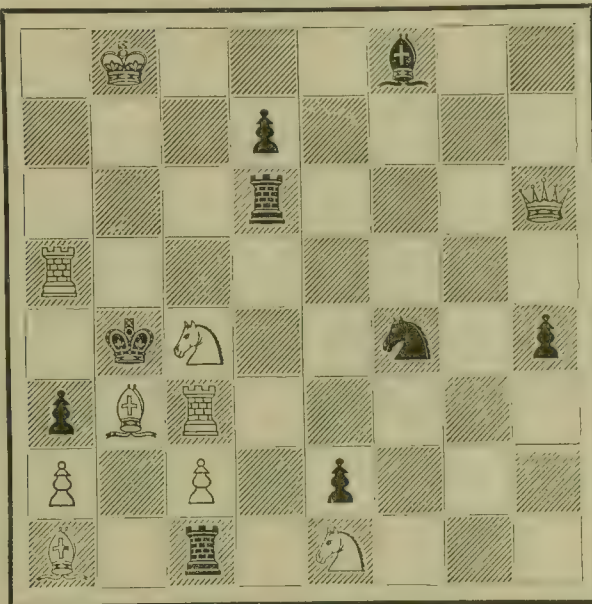
- K takes R
- Any move

NOTE.—The foregoing is the author's solution, but four correspondents point out that if Black play 1. Q to Q 2nd there is no mate in three moves. The vast majority, however, give against that move as White's continuation 2. Q to R 8th (ch).

### PROBLEM No. 2099.

By HENRY BRISTOW.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

We are indebted to the *Times Democrat* of New Orleans for the moves of the following Gamelet, in which Dr. ZUKERTORT yields the odds of Queen's Knight to a CANADIAN AMATEUR:—

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.—Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Dr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B sq
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. P takes P	B takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		Black was not proof against this temptation.
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th	15. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	16. R takes B	B to K 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		Of course, if he had taken the Rook
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd		mate would have followed in a few moves
9. P to K 5th	P takes P		by 17. Q to R 3rd (ch), &c.
10. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	17. Q takes P	R to Q B sq
11. K R to K sq	B to Kt 3rd	18. Q takes R (ch),	
			and Black resigned.

*Svetozor*, a paper published at Prague, has an interesting chess column, specially remarkable for the excellence of the original problems contributed to it by Bohemian composers. "The new Bohemian Chess Club," observes our contemporary, "has become the centre of Bohemian chess life and the rendezvous of the best chessplayers at Prague. One day in each week is fixed for match play, from five to seven games, and the stakes are handed over to the Bohemian School Association. A problem solution tourney is also in progress. The position is set up on a *statu quo* board, presented to the club by the president, M. Bohoslav Smirch. The club has sixty members, besides five honorary members, among whom are Messrs. Kondelik, Drtina, Chocholous, Mazel, and Pospisil, all problem composers of light and leading.

A meeting of the Ipswich Chess Club was held last week, Mr. Charles Gocher presiding. The prizes in the club tourney were awarded as follows:—First prize, Mr. Hamblin; second and third divided between Messrs. Curtis, Eastwood, and Robson.

The proposal for a national testimonial to Mr. Blackburne has been generously received throughout the country, and a thoroughly representative committee has been formed to carry out the project. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. H. Cubison, the treasurer, at the St. George's Chess Club; to Mr. Hoffer, 18, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; or to Mr. George Adamson, honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club.

A handicap tourney is in progress at Simpson's, the "Divan in the Strand," in which there are twenty competitors, divided into five classes, and two sections of ten each. Among the first-class players are Messrs. Blackburne, Guest, Gunsberg, Hirsch, Macdonnell, and Mason.

The first prize in the handicap tourney of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association has been carried off by Mr. D. Y. Mills. The places of honour were gained by Messrs. Williams, Perry, Fedden, Harsant, Hunt, and Miss M. Rudge, in the order named.

Mr. Warren Pugh succeeds the late Mr. Cobby as a Chancery Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Sir Andrew Clarke, M.D., presided on the 5th inst. at a large meeting of the students of the London Hospital, held in the theatre, Whitechapel-road, at which it was resolved that a London Hospital Volunteer Ambulance Company should be formed. Mr. Roberson, London Scottish, was elected captain.

In connection with the Indian Institute at Oxford, which will be opened for work next October, Professor Monier Williams, C.I.E., has obtained the consent of the Supreme Government at Calcutta to found six scholarships, each of £200 per annum, for the maintenance and education at the University of deserving native students, attached to the institute. The Secretary of State for India has still, however, to give his sanction to the recommendation contained in the Viceroy's despatch.

The remains of Sir Bartle Frere were removed on the 5th inst., from the late Baronet's residence, on Wimbledon-common, to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the funeral took place, in presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Lord Carrington, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., Major-General Owen Williams, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir W. Owen Lanyon, and General Sir Samuel Browne. Wreaths were sent by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Empress Eugénie.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 1, 1870), with three codicils (dated June 13 and 27, and Oct. 21, 1883), of the Right Hon. George Grimston, third Earl of Craven, Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, late of Ashdown Park, Berks, who died on Dec. 7 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by the Right Hon. Evelyn Laura, Countess of Craven, the widow, the Hon. Osbert William Craven, the brother, the Earl of Coventry, and the Earl of Cadogan, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £173,000. The testator leaves to his wife £2000, all his horses and carriages, and £1000 per annum for life, in addition to her jointure of £2500; he also leaves her, for life, Hamstead House and Park, subject to the present lease, but during the existence thereof she is to receive an additional £400 per annum; to his butler, Thomas Carter, £500; and to his housekeeper, Mary Corn, and to Amelia Burdett, the park-keeper at Combe Abbey, £100 each. The estates of Combe Abbey and Ashdown Park are settled on his eldest son by his marriage settlement, and under which provision is made for his younger children; all other, his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in the counties of Berks, Salop, and Warwick, are settled by his will also on his eldest son. The residue of his property he gives to the person who shall at his death succeed to the dignity of Earl of Craven.

The Irish Probate, granted at Cork, of the will (dated June 23, 1869), with six codicils (dated May 16, 1871; Oct. 28, 1874; Dec. 28, 1876; Nov. 22 and Dec. 3, 1877; and March 1, 1883), of the Right Hon. Henry Hare Hedges White, Earl of Bantry, late of Bantry House, in the county of Cork, who died on Jan. 15 last, to Richard Longfield and Henry Lavallin Puxley, the executors, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland exceeding £107,000. The testator, as he thinks it an important duty to provide for the support of the ministry on his property, bequeaths £6000 to the treasurer of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross for the benefit of the parishes of Kilnacoinagh, Macroom, Kilenonogue, and Glenariffe. He makes up his wife's jointure, with the amount secured to her by settlement, to £1923 per annum, and he leaves her, for life, his house in Lowndes-square, with the furniture and effects; on her death he gives such house and furniture to his daughters, Lady Elizabeth Mary Gore Leigh, Lady Olivia Charlotte Guinness, and Lady Ina Maude White; upon trust, for his daughter Lady Jane Frances Anne Herbert, in addition to her settlement, £10,000; to his daughter Lady Ina Maude White certain stocks, amounting to over £22,000 and his estate of East Ferry; upon trust, for his daughter Lady Mary Gore Leigh, in addition to her settlement, £5000; he also leaves to her, for life, his estate, Reemneen, and, at her death, settles it upon his son, Lord Berehaven; and to his daughter Lady Olivia Guinness and to his son-in-law, Sir Arthur Guinness, £1000 to purchase a souvenir of his great affection for them. The residue of his stocks, shares, and securities for money is settled on his said son, who also succeeds to the settled family estates; and he gives him absolutely the estate of East Muskerry. Certain furniture, plate, pictures, statuary, tapestry, &c., are settled so as to descend with Bantry House; and, after making some other bequests, the testator appoints his said son, the present Earl, residuary legatee.

The Scotch Confirmation, granted by the Commissariat of Haddington, signed April 25, of the will (dated Aug. 14, 1877) of Lady Mary Nisbet-Hamilton, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher Nisbet-Hamilton, who died on Dec. 21 last at Biel House, Haddingtonshire, to Miss Mary Georgiana Constance Christopher Nisbet-Hamilton, the daughter, the accepting executor nominate, was sealed in London on the 16th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £62,000. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Elgin, and eleventh of Kincardine.

The Irish Probate granted at Cork, April 17, of the will (dated May 5, 1880) of the Right Hon. Stephen, Earl of Mountcashell, late of Moore Park, county Cork, who died on Oct. 10 last, at Oxford-terrace, London, to Lady Jane Moore, the daughter and sole executrix, was sealed in London on the 9th ult., the personal estate being sworn under a nominal sum. The testator leaves all his property to his said daughter.

The will (dated Oct. 4, 1883), with a codicil (dated March 13, 1884), of General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, late of No. 23, Bruton-street, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Lord Poltimore, Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., and Henry Paulson Bowling, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £81,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 each to his nephew Charles William Buller, and to his niece Lady Evelyn Baring; £4000 to his nephew the Rev. Frederick Baring; and there are numerous bequests, pecuniary and specific, to relatives and friends. He also leaves legacies to his housekeeper, butler, cook, and other servants. As to the residue of his property, one half is to be divided between his nephew the Hon. Charles Warwick Bampfylde, and his niece, the Hon. Marcia Georgina Warwick Bampfylde; and the other half between the widow and children of his late brother, the Rev. William Buller.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1882), of Mr. Thomas Patrick Hitchcock, late of Lavenham, Suffolk, farmer, who died on April 9 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Thomas Hitchcock and Edward Hitchcock, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £61,000. The testator, after making a provision for his wife, leaves his freehold warehouse and premises in Southgate-street, Bury St. Edmunds, £2000, and all the stock in trade, horses, carts, and book debts of his business of a fellmonger, currier, and leather merchant, to his son Alain; £5000 and a moiety of the money to be received under his life assurance policies to each of his daughters, Eugénie Ellen, and Jane; £3000 each to his sons George and Patrick; and a legacy to his housekeeper. The residue of his property he gives to his two sons.

The will (dated July 31, 1877), with four codicils (dated July 28, 1879; Jan. 27, 1882; and Jan. 29 and Feb. 9, 1884), of Mr. Francis George Bradley Dyne, late of No. 12, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Feb. 16 last at Brighton, was proved on the 14th inst. by William Beville and Lord Harris, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £46,000. After making various bequests, he leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to Frank William Haynes Dyne and George Musgrave Haynes Dyne.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1882) of General Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Hussars, late of No. 18, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, who died on April 15 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by William Melmoth Walters and Radclyffe Walters, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £19,000. The testator leaves legacies to nephews and others, and the residue of his property to Mrs. Evalie Penelope Somerset.

A handsome granite monument, in the form of a Scotch cross, 15 ft. in height, has been erected in the Duthie Park, at Aberdeen, to commemorate the gallant conduct of the Gordon Highlanders in the Egyptian campaign.



Monte Viso, 12,670 ft.

Serra di San Michele.

Monte Cenale, 6050 ft.

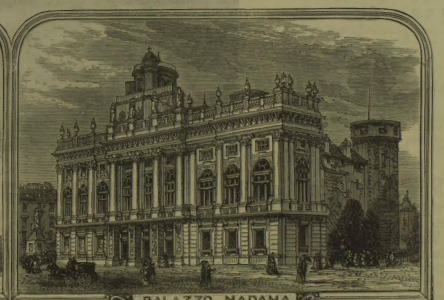
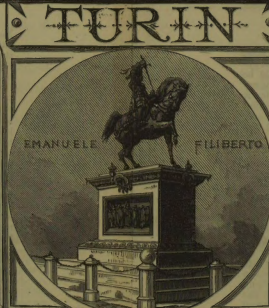
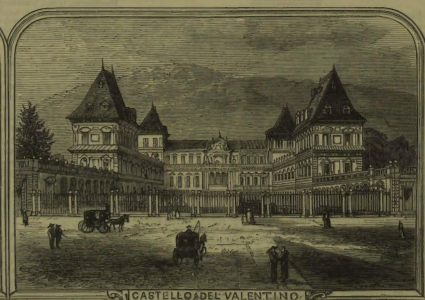
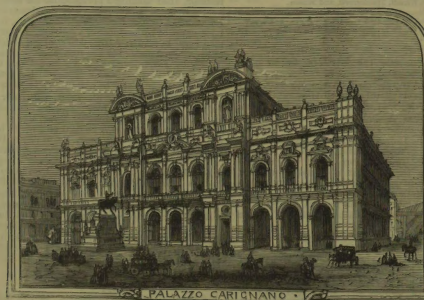
Rocche-Melino, 11,600 ft.

Cimarella, 11,000 ft.

Levanna, 12,075 ft.

Grand Turdis, 13,780 ft.

Monte Rosa, 15,317 ft.





## THE CITY OF TURIN.

Those who love the sacred cause of the rights and liberties of nations, and these who have ever loved Italy for her glorious gifts of genius in the arts, in literature, and in commercial industry, and her civic virtue and valour displayed in mediæval and modern history, will always cherish a peculiar affection for "the Etrurian Athens"; and they were glad, in 1835, to see the new Italian Kingdom seated for a time at Florence. It was inevitable that when, in 1870, the French garrison of Rome was finally withdrawn, the newly-restored independence and unity of the nation should be crowned by installing its Government, as every Italian patriot had long desired, in the most renowned city of the world, the ancient seat of empire and centre of Latin civilisation, both secular and religious, henceforth to be the capital of a State which promises to hold equal rank with the foremost in Europe. Rome and Florence have lost none of their attraction for educated minds by the wonderful transformation of Italian political conditions witnessed in the past quarter of a century; and they will flourish, we trust, in the future, as bright jewels in the diadem of Italian nationality, secured as well by the admiring regard of mankind in general, as by the loyalty and spirit of a free and united people. But the generation which is now growing old has especial reason for bestowing upon Turin, the capital of Piedmont, a due share of patriotic gratitude. It was there, from the defeat of Novara in 1849 to the lamented death of Cavour in 1861, that the "Rè Galantuomo," Victor Emmanuel, and the great statesman who has just been named, the boldest, the ablest, the truest to a noble purpose among the politicians of his time; supported by the brave, intelligent, and faithful Piedmontese, nobles, citizens, and peasants, rallied around the standard of national independence all that could serve that cause from the Alps to the Adriatic sea. "Taking for our model," as Cavour said in a private letter to one of his English admirers, "the free institutions of England, Upper Italy has been enabled to establish herself in such a manner as to prove the capacity of the nation for self-government, and to earn the confidence of Europe." Turin, the head-quarters of a governmental administration nowhere surpassed in efficiency, with a Parliament comprising many of the best men from Lombardy and Venice, from Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, and from the "Two Sicilies," with a small territory full of tokens of thriving industry and material improvement, and with a small army whose courage and discipline grew firmer, instead of failing, under the blows of military disaster, saved the hopes of the struggling nation.

Our large Engraving presents a View of the City of Turin, looking northward from the terrace of the Capuchin Monastery on the hill rising at the opposite bank of the Po. It extends, on the right hand, to the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele and the principal bridge; on the left hand, not quite to the Corso del Rè, so that it does not include the Valentino Park, west of the city, where the Exhibition buildings are now erected. We gave a Bird's-eye View of those buildings in our publication of the 10th ult. The population of Turin has increased of late years, and is now two hundred thousand. The main street of the city is the Via di Po, running up from the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele to the Piazza Castello. In the centre of the Piazza Castello stands the old Palace, its antiquity disguised

by an eighteenth-century false front of Corinthian pilasters with an over-decorated architrave, known as the Palazzo Madama. It is so called from having been the residence, in 1718, of Madame the Dowager Duchess of Savoy, mother of Victor Amadeus II. In front of this palace is a monument of white marble, representing a warrior fighting in defence of a banner, which was erected by the Milanese, after the war of Italian Liberation in 1859, as a token of gratitude for the services of the Piedmontese army. The Royal Palace, in which all the Kings of Sardinia resided, and where the late King of Italy lived previously to the removal of the capital from Turin, is a plain edifice of brick at the north-east angle of the Piazza Madama. Adjacent to this, in a very confined space, rises the pyramidal cupola with the lofty square turret and shaft of the Cathedral, which is sufficiently conspicuous in our View; and the church of Corpus Domini is in the same quarter, which is the old and crowded part of the city. The modern part of Turin, lying west of the Via di Po and the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, is laid out with strict regularity, its long, wide, straight streets crossing each other at right angles, and at equal intervals, as in a new city of the American United States. The main thoroughfare of this part is the Via Roma, which leads south-west from the Piazza Castello through the Piazza San Carlo and the Piazza Carlo Felice to the railway station; this would be at the extreme left of the view in our engraving. A parallel line of street, from the Piazza Castello, traverses the handsome square of the Piazza Carlo Alberto, embellished with Marochetti's fine equestrian bronze statue of King Charles Albert. Close to this, in a separate Piazza, is the Palazzo Carignano, a rather quaint brick building, which was, twenty-three years ago, and during twelve years preceding, the best school of patriotic politics then existing on the Continent of Europe.

The select pupils of that school were two or three hundred Italian gentlemen of the upper and middle classes; some members of ancient noble families, whose names are famed in the romantic history of the Middle Ages; some active men of business, merchants and manufacturers, lawyers, engineers, agriculturists, University Professors, journalists and accomplished men of letters, officers of the Army and Navy, leaders of municipal and provincial improvement, public-spirited, enlightened, indefatigable, and trustworthy delegates of local opinion. Some of them had nobly sacrificed their private fortunes, had suffered the forfeiture of their estates and long separation from their homes and families, had lived in exile and in poverty, or had endured a terrible imprisonment in Austrian jails or Neapolitan dungeons, like Baron Poerio and Professors Spaventa and Settembrini, because they would not belie their faith in the Rights of the Nation. Others had found—in Paris, in Geneva, or in London—a temporary place of sojourn, and the means of earning a modest livelihood by literary or academical pursuits. They are now gathered in the Camera dei Deputati, along with the grave and sturdy aristocracy of Piedmont; and their matchless schoolmaster, the true disciple of English Liberal statesmanship, undertakes to teach them how Italian liberties should be prepared by rearing a model State between the Alps and the Apennines—and here comes the man. A short, thick-set, stumpy figure, rather slovenly dressed, with a broad, rosy, beaming face, with a big pair of spectacles on his nose, with a slouching gait and hat tilted on one side, bustles down the middle of the street, rubbing his hands and talking rapidly to

himself, or humming an air of Verdi's last opera, and ready to exchange a friendly nod or passing jest with any of his acquaintance, great or small. If we met him anywhere in England, we should take him for an attorney of some country town; he has the look of plebeian respectability, of provincial *bourgeoisie*, rather than of a diplomatist who knows how to confer with Emperors and Kings. His pockets are visibly stuffed with papers, and he goes in, chattering loudly with one or two Ministerial colleagues met at the door, to reappear at their separate table in the Parliamentary Chamber. This is a lofty, semi-circular hall, the floor spread with a red carpet, having raised desks for the President and Questors, above which is the portrait of Victor Emanuel, with his bluff, soldierly countenance and huge moustachios. The seats are quickly filled; we recognise among the Deputies several gentlemen well known in English society, husbands of English wives, and at least three who were formerly teachers of their native language in London. Sir James Hudson is in the Ambassadors' box. The chair is taken by Poerio or Paleocapa; the orders of the day are read, and presently we see Count Cavour, unceremoniously rising to speak upon an important subject of debate. A less artificial speaker never addressed, before Prince Bismarck, any Parliamentary audience. He does not make a speech, but talks, in the most unaffected manner, in a sharp unmodulated voice, in a stream of commonplace and colloquial words, Italian of the present day but employed with French idiom, and devoid of all grace of composition. His intense earnestness of conviction, with the lucid clearness of his ideas, the precision of statement, the pugnacious logic, above all, the overpowering determination of the speaker, are more fascinating than any rhetorical skill. He lacks the gentle persuasiveness of Cobden, but reminds us more of that "eloquence simple and unadorned," which Sir Robert Peel commended in the Corn Law debates, than of any other example of oratory; and in half an hour, listened to with rapt attention, he will have convinced, instructed, persuaded a hundred doubtful minds, and reduced his obstinate party opponents to silence. It is done by force of superior intelligence and of accurate knowledge, allied with supreme force of will; but Cavour has the rare privilege of being able to correct and confute everybody's errors without giving personal offence; and this is because he is so transparently sincere of purpose. He can break out in a fit of passion, can threaten, denounce, and domineer, when his plans are endangered; yet they forgive him all that, for they see that it comes not from egotistic vanity, but from intense love of his country, and every heart in that assembly feels a share of this noble emotion.

The personal remembrance of the great Minister, who died at Turin, struck down by fever, on June 6, 1861, mourned by his fellow-citizens with such affectionate grief as none who were present can ever forget, still haunts the streets and squares of the Piedmontese capital. Those who are best acquainted with contemporary history will most readily admit that the work done by Count Cavour and his associates was about the best piece of political work in their time—as good, perhaps, as that done by George Washington, in America, a hundred years ago. It is well that the Italian nation should repay this debt with special tokens of regard for Turin. Of the Exhibition itself we have already mentioned some particulars, and we hope that it will prove, in all respects, a signal success, and an effectual benefit to Italian arts, industry, and commerce.

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(Signed) "MARY ANDERSON."

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"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used your soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."  
(Signed) "LILLIE LANGTRY."

## MADAME MARIE ROZE-MAPLESON.

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(Signed) "MARIE ROZE."

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(Signed) "HENRY WARD BEECHER."

## SIR ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

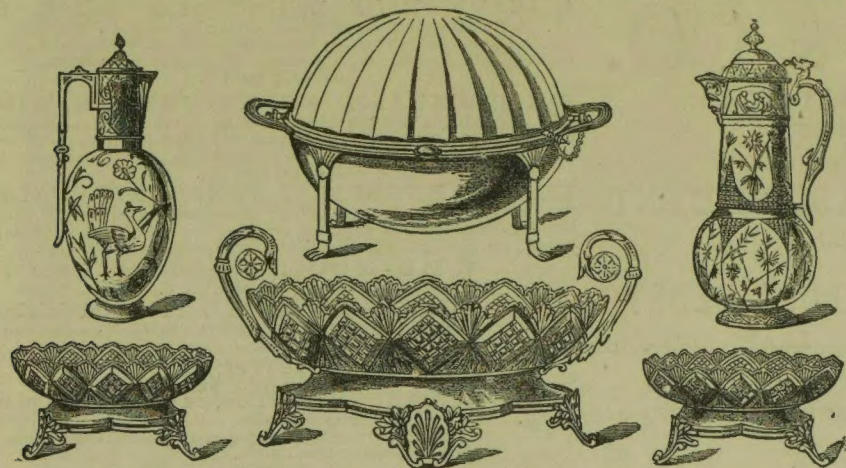
late President of the

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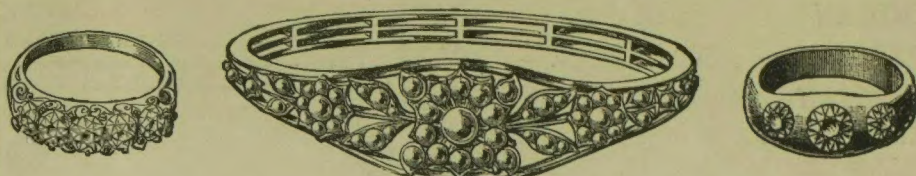


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